

HUGE PLOT IN MEXICO.

The Church Party Impeached in a Con-
spiracy to Overthrow the Government.

Advices from Monterrey, Mexico, say:

The excitement here over the revolu-
tionary movement against President

Diaz, inaugurated by Catarino Garza, is
on the increase.

It has been learned here from an authoritative source that
there is to be a general uprising of what
is known as the church party throughout

Mexico in support of revolution within

the next four weeks. It is also learned
from the same source that the recent

visit of Catarino Garza to the City of

Mexico was made for the purpose of

conferring with leading officials in the

church.

In beginning his movement last Sep-
tember Garza had no funds with which

to carry it on successfully, and he de-
pended solely upon the sympathy of the
cruised people in Northern Mexico to
augment his resources. It is believed

here that he would have been successful
at that time had his attack upon Guerero
and Mier resulted differently. The rev-
olutionaries were, however, scattered

and Garza sought refuge in the moun-
tains of Tamaulipas. While still in hid-
ing he received a summons from a prom-
inent and wealthy Catholic citizen of

the City of Monterrey to the cap-
ital, and he would be given
funds to carry on the campaign in the

northern part of the republic, while a
plan of campaign would be mapped out
for the people of the Southern States.

Garza answered the call and was well

received by the instigator of the church

people's movement, who, in addition

to supplying Garza with a considerable

amount of money, caused a secret appeal

for aid of the revolution to be sent to all

faithful and devout Catholics in the re-
public. Numerous copies of this proclama-
tion have been discovered here, and
are in the hands of the Government.

As a result of this understanding
President Diaz has increased his vigi-
lance and priests are being quietly ar-
rested upon trifling charges in all parts

of Mexico and sent to jail, from which

not many of them will escape alive.

The belief is growing here that

Garza's operations along the Rio

Grande frontier was intended as a blind

to draw the Mexican troops to that quar-
ter, when the real leader and an army of

revolutionaries will appear in either the

State of Chihuahua or Durango and ad-
vance on the City of Mexico.

OKLAHOMA'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Judge A. J. Seay, an Eccentric Old Bach-
elor, Draws a Prize.

Judge A. J. Seay, who was appointed

Governor of Oklahoma, has been on the

district bench in that territory for the

last year. He was originally appointed

from Missouri, in which State he was for

an old friend of a District Judge. He is an

old friend of an eccentric bachelor,

and distinguished for his high piping

voice. As a Judge he was popular

in Missouri, and he has made quite a re-
putation on the bench in Oklahoma. He

attracted attention some time ago by the

severity with which he dealt with vio-
lators of the law prohibiting the sale of

liquor to Indians.

Sir EDWIN ARNOLD's resemblance to

Charles Dickens attracted general atten-
tion among New-Yorkers. Sir Edwin

is so much better speaker according

and better than most of the other

lecturers. Great Britain has sent or lent

us, it may be because he is so much bet-
ter a journalist.

Life is determined for us; and it

makes the mind very free when we give

it up, and think only of bearing

what is laid upon us, and doing what is

given us to do.

Crawford Avalanche

O PALMER.

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

VOLUME XIII.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1892.

NUMBER 40.

CHILI IS NOW SORRY.

MINISTER MONT SO INFORMS
SECRETARY BLAINE.

Reparation Made and the Question of Pay-
ment Will Be Settled in the Future—
Even the Refugees Will Be Well Treated
Under the Provisions of the Agreement.

Victory for the United States.

Chili is sincerely sorry, and has said
so to Secretary Blaine through Minister
Mont. Minister Mont hopes that
within a week every cause of irritation
will be removed.

Official lips are sealed regarding what
took place at the interview held by the
Chilian Minister with Secretary Blaine,
but the following is the situation: The
Chilian Government has expressed its
regrets for the attack on the Baltimore

and the subsequent proceedings which

were so unfriendly to the United States. It
has formally disavowed any intention
of offense in the diplomatic correspond-
ence and has repudiated Minister Mat-
ta's insulting letters as not reflecting
the sentiments of President Mont and
his present Cabinet.

It has submitted the findings of the
Procurator Fiscal as evidence of its
good faith in investigating the Valpa-
raiso riot, and the punishment of the
men found guilty will follow in due
course. It formally repudiated the
charge that the attack on the sailors was
caused by the contempt they were shown.

Indeed, it has unreservedly admitted
its responsibility to the families of the sailors
killed, but leaves the question of indem-
nity open to be decided by third parties
or to be settled by future arrangement
between the two countries. It does not
admit any hostility or negligence on the
part of the police, as the government
cannot go back of its own courts on this
point.

But realizing that the United States is
equally bound by the findings of its
officers the Mont administration is will-
ing to leave the question of fuel to future
determination, which means arbitra-
tion. Incidentally, though, the hope
is expressed that on fuller examination
the United States will be convinced that
there was no cause of complaint against
the Valparaizo police, and this phase of
the controversy may be dropped.

It will be seen that the concessions
made by Chili come pretty close to ful-
filling the definition of "reparation"
which was demanded by President Har-
rison when the news of the Valparaizo
murders reached Washington. This de-
mand included expression of regret for
the occurrence, punishment of the offend-
ers, and indemnity to the families of the
victims.

These concessions are couched in dia-
lectic language, but their meaning is
clear.

In addition there is the guaran-
tee of personal safety to the refugees if
given up for trial and of freedom from
penalties if tried and convicted.

HUGE PLOT IN MEXICO.

The Church Party Impeached in a Con-
spiracy to Overthrow the Government.

Advices from Monterrey, Mexico, say:

The excitement here over the revolu-
tionary movement against President

Diaz, inaugurated by Catarino Garza, is
on the increase.

It has been learned here from an authoritative source that
there is to be a general uprising of what
is known as the church party throughout

Mexico in support of revolution within

the next four weeks. It is also learned
from the same source that the recent

visit of Catarino Garza to the City of

Mexico was made for the purpose of

conferring with leading officials in the

church.

In beginning his movement last Sep-
tember Garza had no funds with which

to carry it on successfully, and he de-
pended solely upon the sympathy of the
cruised people in Northern Mexico to
augment his resources. It is believed

here that he would have been successful
at that time had his attack upon Guerero
and Mier resulted differently. The rev-
olutionaries were, however, scattered

and Garza sought refuge in the moun-
tains of Tamaulipas. While still in hid-
ing he received a summons from a prom-
inent and wealthy Catholic citizen of

the City of Monterrey to the cap-
ital, and he would be given
funds to carry on the campaign in the

northern part of the republic, while a
plan of campaign would be mapped out
for the people of the Southern States.

Garza answered the call and was well

received by the instigator of the church

people's movement, who, in addition

to supplying Garza with a considerable

amount of money, caused a secret appeal

for aid of the revolution to be sent to all

faithful and devout Catholics in the re-
public. Numerous copies of this proclama-
tion have been discovered here, and
are in the hands of the Government.

OKLAHOMA'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Judge A. J. Seay, an Eccentric Old Bach-
elor, Draws a Prize.

Judge A. J. Seay, who was appointed

Governor of Oklahoma, has been on the

district bench in that territory for the

last year. He was originally appointed

from Missouri, in which State he was for

an old friend of a District Judge. He is an

old friend of an eccentric bachelor,

and distinguished for his high piping

voice. As a Judge he was popular

in Missouri, and he has made quite a re-
putation on the bench in Oklahoma. He

attracted attention some time ago by the

severity with which he dealt with vio-
lators of the law prohibiting the sale of

liquor to Indians.

Sir EDWIN ARNOLD's resemblance to

Charles Dickens attracted general atten-
tion among New-Yorkers. Sir Edwin

is so much better speaker according

and better than most of the other

lecturers. Great Britain has sent or

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

The public man who never reads what the papers say of him would be a happy man if it were not so lonely.

Those Russian peasants have a hard time of it and no mistake. Tolstoi has been let loose in the famine-stricken districts.

A TRAMP is comparatively harmless. So is a pipe. Yet a combination of tramp and pipe caused a \$6,000 fire in Detroit the other evening.

NEW YORK papers are gradually recovering from their disappointment at losing the world's fair and can print the name of Chicago without getting hysterical.

Men complain that they don't get their dues. Instead of complaining, they should rejoice. If the majority of men got their dues, they would be whipped out of town.

An enterprising showman proposes to make an exhibit of volcanoes at the World's Fair. To represent one in active operation he will get Ben Butterworth to make a speech.

THE French wine crop is 4,000,000 hectolitres above the yield of 1890. That is 104,683,000 gallons. There seems to be a good field for the establishment of a Keeley institute in sunny France.

THE St. Ignace, Mich., Republican deserves the thanks of its readers. It has recently made a kick about the hearse at that town, declaring it an old, ramshackle affair, unsafe for anyone to ride in.

WILL McALISTER ordered for his holiday party dinner "400 canvassack ducks." That was just a duck apiece. Most of the crowd by supper time didn't know the difference between "a sawbill" and "a canvassack."

JOHN MADISON MORTON, the author of "Box and Cox," is dead. He contributed much to the enjoyment of men and the lightening of life. His work was trivial as the serious minded look at things, but it was good and for good.

The dispatch that "John L. Sullivan is another drunk" has lost its value as an advertisement. If his manager is prudent he will send out a few dispatches to the effect that John has gone on a protracted and tremendous season of sobriety.

ONE OUT OF every crowd of boys becomes rich or famous. If you think it will be you in your crowd, remember that you must start early. One out of every crowd of boys grows up to be a vagabond and looter. If you continue howling when you are called in the morning, and are lazy and shiftless, are you not afraid that one in your crowd will be you?

IF necessary, it will be very easy to raise by popular subscription a fund to push the suit instigated by an enterprising drummer in Minneapolis. He went to the theater, paid to see the play, and saw nothing but the hat of the girl in front of him. He demanded a clear view of the stage, was refused it, and has brought suit for damages. The theater-going public is with him.

JAPAN appears to be turning out her university graduates at a faster rate than employment can be found for them. A Japanese contemporary states that many of this year's Imperial University graduates have as yet been unable to find employment, and says this state of things is gradually assuming a serious aspect. There is some mistake in "education" when it unfits men for hard work in any line of employment.

THERE was sometime a dispute as whether cotton or corn was king in this country. The estimate of the cotton crop this year gives a yield of \$400,000,000. The corn crop, at 35 cents a bushel, will yield \$700,000,000. Corn has been supreme for a considerable period, but now has about given way to iron. In the amount of labor employed from the mine to the finished metal iron disburses a greater money value than either corn or cotton.

ON the world's roof is where the first outbreak has taken place which may bring on the much-dreaded general European war. The vast table-land nearly 14,000 feet above the sea level which forms a junction for the territories in Asia of China, Russia, Afghanistan and Great Britain is called "the roof of the world." There Russia and England have already come to blows; and there is every evidence that Russia is steadily advancing in the direction of India. The powers have just appointed that precursor of war—a "frontier commission."

THE newspapers of late have been of a ghastliness most depressing. The headlines have had to do with the identification of victims, or with some other detail of crime. How much harm is done by this keeping before the eyes of the public the idea of crime and outrage is a thing not enough considered in these days. We are in danger in America of sacrificing decency, privacy, religion and even personal and public liberty on the shrine of a mysterious and hideous deity which we call News, and too often the newspapers of the day

degenerate into mere servants of this destructive god. The unnatural worshippers of old who made their children to pass through the fire to Moloch did it in much the same spirit.

WHEN other topics fall them the preachers, the doctors, and the reformers generally are fond of holding forth upon the evils of social dissipation for young girls; upon the dangers of late hours, tight lacing, dancing, and other indulgences cultivated by the votaries of society. And yet the last survivor of all those who were in any way associated with the famous battle of Waterloo was the late Lady De Ros, who died very recently, and who has long been a historic character as one of those who danced at the ball in Brussels when there was a sound of revelry by night, on the evening before the battle. There is no room for the casuist to argue that if Lady De Ros had worn reformed gowns, had refrained from dancing, and had gone to bed early she might have lived much longer, for if there were any witnesses of that heroic day who did not thereby survive her. She outlived them all, and as she continued during more than seventy-five years afterward to figure as one of London's Four Hundred, there is nothing for the moralist to say, unless it is that she illustrated the perversity and obstinacy of lovely woman by persisting in living so long after the laws of sound physiology had forbidden her to do it.

THIS world of art has suffered a severe loss in the recent death of a veteran French critic and an English dramatist. The former was Albert Wolff, the long-time art critic of the Paris Figaro. While Mr. Wolff's forte was in the criticism of paintings, in the course of which he exercised a powerful influence upon the Paris Salon, he was equally skilled in musical and dramatic criticism and had remarkable talent as a feuilletonist. His death is a sad blow to all these departments of art. The English veteran who has passed away is the famous dramatist, John Maddison Morton, whose specialty was farce writing, and who was the author of some of the most successful comedies and farces that have been produced on the English stage. He was born in 1811 at Pangbourne. His father, Thomas Morton, was also a dramatist and wrote the successful pieces, "Speed the Plow" and "Town and Country." The son's most successful productions were "My First Fit of the Gout," "Woodcock's Little Game," "Going It," and the world-famous "Box and Cox." He wrote for such great actors as Farren, Keeley, Buckstone, Mathews and Robson, and made the fortune of some of them. During his later years he had been a poor brother of the Charter House, for though he enriched many others by his genius he died poor.

THE attempt of the Chicago underwriters to check the increase of tall buildings by imposing an arbitrary and unjust rate of insurance on them will not succeed. Rates of insurance are fixed not by the preferences of insurance companies but by the inexorable laws of trade, and so long as the tall buildings are among the safest of risks all resolutions against them are as ineffective as a Chinese proclamation against an eclipse of the moon. The modern building of twelve stories and upward represents the best combination of efficiency, economy, comfort, safety and sound investment. It is the result of several recent discoveries in the art of building, chiefly of the rapid elevator, the flat arched floor and the steel truss framework. It is essentially a fireproof building, for the large amount of capital required by the conditions of its design precludes the idea of using combustible materials. It utilizes the high-priced real estate of the crowded modern city to the best advantage, and it meets the requirements of modern business with an efficiency that admits of no competition. The old-fashioned hotel, office building and storage warehouse have no longer any place in a great American city, and the mission of the tall building has only begun.

WHAT is it, then, which we all know now, and has been most appropriately termed the uncertain age. Some women reach it earlier than others, but it is an age not without its advantages, especially in the matter of dress. Anyway, it affords me pleasure to come to the rescue of the woman of uncertain age by planning an exquisite toilet for her. She will find it represented in my second illustration. The material is a satin merveilleux of a plum color. The fronts of the underwaist close in the middle. The old gold surah plastron is ornamented in the upper portion with a trellis of chenille and is made of stuff cut bias. On the right side this plastron is slightly pleated and sewed. It hooks on the left and in order that it may keep its shape it is well to line it with some thin webbing. Below the waist it forms a bustle. The skirt is made trimmings like the plastron is added by sewing the chenille lining to that of the bustle and front pieces. The jacket corsage has encrusted basques fifteen inches deep and split up for about six inches. The front tabs are garnished as shown in my illustration. The fronts are lined with silk and have a single dart. The sleeves are set off by fringed epaulets and the cuffs of light silk are covered with a trellis of purled chenille. The skirt panel is fashioned in the same style. You either make up the skirt on a foundation, or line it with flannel or some

skirt is cut on the cross and is made on a foundation and lined with some thin webbing, and the back breadth is made in a train.

There is a corsage piece which we all know now, and has been most appropriately termed the uncertain age. Some women reach it earlier than others, but it is an age not without its advantages, especially in the matter of dress. Anyway, it affords me pleasure to come to the rescue of the woman of uncertain age by planning an exquisite toilet for her. She will find it represented in my second illustration. The material is a satin merveilleux of a plum color. The fronts of the underwaist close in the middle. The old gold surah plastron is ornamented in the upper portion with a trellis of chenille and is made of stuff cut bias. On the right side this plastron is slightly pleated and sewed. It hooks on the left and in order that it may keep its shape it is well to line it with some thin webbing. Below the waist it forms a bustle. The skirt is made trimmings like the plastron is added by sewing the chenille lining to that of the bustle and front pieces. The jacket corsage has encrusted basques fifteen inches deep and split up for about six inches. The front tabs are garnished as shown in my illustration. The fronts are lined with silk and have a single dart. The sleeves are set off by fringed epaulets and the cuffs of light silk are covered with a trellis of purled chenille. The skirt panel is fashioned in the same style. You either make up the skirt on a foundation, or line it with flannel or some

skirt is cut on the cross and is made on a foundation and lined with some thin webbing, and the back breadth is made in a train.

IT is a charming piece which we all know now, and has been most appropriately termed the uncertain age. Some women reach it earlier than others, but it is an age not without its advantages, especially in the matter of dress. Anyway, it affords me pleasure to come to the rescue of the woman of uncertain age by planning an exquisite toilet for her. She will find it represented in my second illustration. The material is a satin merveilleux of a plum color. The fronts of the underwaist close in the middle. The old gold surah plastron is ornamented in the upper portion with a trellis of chenille and is made of stuff cut bias. On the right side this plastron is slightly pleated and sewed. It hooks on the left and in order that it may keep its shape it is well to line it with some thin webbing. Below the waist it forms a bustle. The skirt is made trimmings like the plastron is added by sewing the chenille lining to that of the bustle and front pieces. The jacket corsage has encrusted basques fifteen inches deep and split up for about six inches. The front tabs are garnished as shown in my illustration. The fronts are lined with silk and have a single dart. The sleeves are set off by fringed epaulets and the cuffs of light silk are covered with a trellis of purled chenille. The skirt panel is fashioned in the same style. You either make up the skirt on a foundation, or line it with flannel or some

skirt is cut on the cross and is made on a foundation and lined with some thin webbing, and the back breadth is made in a train.

IT is a charming piece which we all know now, and has been most appropriately termed the uncertain age. Some women reach it earlier than others, but it is an age not without its advantages, especially in the matter of dress. Anyway, it affords me pleasure to come to the rescue of the woman of uncertain age by planning an exquisite toilet for her. She will find it represented in my second illustration. The material is a satin merveilleux of a plum color. The fronts of the underwaist close in the middle. The old gold surah plastron is ornamented in the upper portion with a trellis of chenille and is made of stuff cut bias. On the right side this plastron is slightly pleated and sewed. It hooks on the left and in order that it may keep its shape it is well to line it with some thin webbing. Below the waist it forms a bustle. The skirt is made trimmings like the plastron is added by sewing the chenille lining to that of the bustle and front pieces. The jacket corsage has encrusted basques fifteen inches deep and split up for about six inches. The front tabs are garnished as shown in my illustration. The fronts are lined with silk and have a single dart. The sleeves are set off by fringed epaulets and the cuffs of light silk are covered with a trellis of purled chenille. The skirt panel is fashioned in the same style. You either make up the skirt on a foundation, or line it with flannel or some

DETAIL IN DRESS.

SLAVERY TO WHICH WOMEN MUST SUBMIT.

You May Neglect Little Points and Think You Are Well Dressed, but to the Critical Eye of the Outsider You Present an Unfinished Appearance.

What Young Women Wear.

EVERY woman, young or old, who makes the slightest pretense to being well-dressed must submit to the slavery of detail, says the fashion writer. There is no escape from it, for the very moment you begin to neglect the hundred and one little points which go to make up the general effect you are lost. You may lose the appearance of having jumped into your clothes. To your own limited vision—for you must bear in mind that you can never have but a very slight idea how you look to others—you may seem to be well dressed, eye of the looker-on present an unfinished appearance. Your skirt is not correctly draped, here another pleat is needed, there your corsage binds you, on this side there is a wrinkle, your collar is a trifle too high, your cuffs are too loose, your basques are too full on the hips, the presence of whalebones is visible here and there, your hair is not correctly put up, your bonnet is not quite straight, your shoulders are too large, while your vest is hardly arranged, and your neck is a dash of raggedness on the tip of your nose, which in your mad haste to get ready was missed by your bit of chamois. Daughter of Eve, if you would be considered a well-dressed woman, you must wear the yoke patiently; you must be the slave of detail.

We see most charming effects attained

by draping the sleeves, and as proof of this I would ask your attention to my initial illustration. Here is a lovely little toilet for theater or reception in silk figured with true lovers' knots. The corsage closes in the middle and ends in a black velvet coleture; one-half is sown on, the other hooked. There are two darts, one, however, is only made in the lining and the stuff is pleated over it. The neck is cut slightly V-shape in front and back. There is a plastron of crepe de chine framed with velvet revers and bias and slightly gathered at the top. The plastron is purled and lined with a ribbon. The sleeves are basted at the shoulder, while the corsage is of crepe de chine and are made on the ordinary lining and there are ribbon bracelets run in and ending with bows. The

skirt is cut on the cross and is made on a foundation and lined with some thin webbing, and the back breadth is made in a train.

There is a corsage piece which we all

know now, and has been most appropri-

ately termed the uncertain age. Some

women reach it earlier than others,

but it is an age not without its ad-

vantages, especially in the matter of

dress. Anyway, it affords me plea-

sure to come to the rescue of the

woman of uncertain age by plan-

ning an exquisite toilet for her.

She will find it represented in my

second illustration. The material is

a satin merveilleux of a plum color.

The fronts of the underwaist close

in the middle. The old gold surah

plastron is ornamented in the up-

per portion with a trellis of chen-

ille and is made of stuff cut bias.

On the right side this plastron is

slightly pleated and sewed. It hooks

on the left and in order that it may

keep its shape it is well to line it

with some thin webbing. Below the

waist it forms a bustle. The skirt is

made trimmings like the plastron

is added by sewing the chenille lin-

ing to that of the bustle and front

pieces. The jacket corsage has

encrusted basques fifteen inches

deep and split up for about six

inches. The front tabs are garnished

as shown in my illustration. The

fronts are lined with silk and have

a single dart. The sleeves are set

off by fringed epaulets and the

cuffs of light silk are covered with

a trellis of purled chenille. The

skirt panel is fashioned in the same

style. You either make up the skirt

on a foundation, or line it with flan-

nel or some

skirt is cut on the cross and is made

on a foundation and lined with some

thin webbing, and the back breadth

is made in a train.

There is a corsage piece which we all

know now, and has been most appropri-

ately termed the uncertain age. Some

women reach it earlier than others,

but it is an age not without its ad-

vantages, especially in the matter of

dress. Anyway, it affords me plea-

sure to come to the rescue of the

woman of uncertain age by plan-

ning an exquisite toilet for her.

She will find it represented in my

second illustration. The material is

a satin merveilleux of a plum color.

The fronts of the underwaist close

in the middle. The old gold surah

plastron is ornamented in the up-

per portion with a trellis of chen-

ille and is made of stuff cut bias.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author; not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful, in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

THE strike of Philadelphia compositors serves to remind the world that there are newspapers published there.

The admission of Jay Gould to the four hundred seems to put watered stock on a parity with aristocratic family stocks.

SEVENTY babies are born every minute. Oh, Malthus, where is thy sting? Oh, Bradlaugh and Besant, where is thy victory?

Chicago sends greeting to the Anti-Lottery party of Louisiana and is helping the cause to some extent itself. See court records.

Messrs. SLAVIN AND MITCHELL evidently belong to the peripatetic school of pugilists, because they do nothing but walk around and talk.

A good many artists who make money in art and spend it in whisky think the man who made his money in whisky and spent it in art a vulgar Philistine.

You occasionally hear of a young girl who is too proud to wear patches on her shoes, but did you ever hear of one who was too proud to wear patches on her face?

WHEN it is remembered that 37,000,000 babies are born every year the extraordinary discrimination of the Astor baby in its choice of parents becomes more awe-inspiring.

New postal cards for ladies' use are to be a delicate shade of pearl-gray. Men of aesthetic tastes must content themselves with the sea-green taste of the mucilage on the stamps.

AND now all the work of the anti-corset people has to be done over again. A Philadelphia woman was saved from the bullet of her crazy husband by her trusty corset steel.

WHEN your family skeleton gets out and dances for the amusement of your neighbors, you will always find it was your intimate friend who unlocked the door and is pulling the string.

THE case of Edward M. Field, diagnosed at this distance, seems to be one that will yield readily to the proper treatment. He is just about insane enough to be sent to the penitentiary.

Miss FLORENCE ST. JOHN, the actress, may have been roughly handled by the English divorce courts, but an attempt to compute the value of the advertising she has received would crowd the insane asylums.

A MOB in Iowa lynched a Svedle accused of murder. The Sheriff of the county recently died, and on his death-bed confessed himself the murderer. "The best citizens," who committed this crime, should be brought to book.

It remained for a New York paper to discover a direct buggy road from Detroit to Windsor. It tells of a medical student who dressed in skeleton in female attire and drove right across the line with the customs officers looking on.

A NEW York pilot has been sent to the penitentiary for five years for criminal negligence in running down a yacht last summer and killing two men. It is hard for man to suffer imprisonment for no intentional crime, but it is the only way to make men realize that they are responsible for the lives sacrificed by their carelessness.

RUSSELL SAXE has made it an inflexible rule that all applications to him for loans hereafter must be made by telephone. But even this apparently excellent precaution may not rid him of the danger from cranks like Norcross. With the wonderful advance of invention made every year, they may yet succeed in blowing him up by telephone.

An old story credits Daniel Webster with having declared upon the stump, in a moment of vinous effusion, that as to the national debt he'd pay that himself. The Prince of Wales in an equally unguarded moment announced his intention of providing for his son and the young man's prospective bride. All the world knows that Albert Edward is quite as incapable of carrying out any such intention as was the great Daniel of paying his country's debts.

THE sudden demand for the pett of our musical and eccentric friend, the cat—presumably for the purpose of conversion into gloves—has started a rage for the foundation of cat farms. In these pleasant homes, generally on some quiet island widely separated from the main shore, the grimmalkins pass a luxurious existence until the seductive chlorophore ushers them into the paradise of cats, and their skins are tanned for sale. We cordially recommend the creation of numerous "cat farms" near our back yard, where a million cats nightly woo the moon or stars and each other with an infernal chorus fit to wake the dead.

There is no doubt that the noise of the city has been steadily increasing for many years. It is perhaps inevitable, and yet it is plain enough that if some restriction is not put upon the unnecessary turmoil, there will be no such thing as residence here, except to those unable to retire

into the suburbs. One easily becomes convinced of the insensible wear and tear upon the nerves of all the racket incident to the city by noting the irritability it occasions after the annual return from the country, when a term of rural quiet has taken us back to our normal sensibility. Oh, for the conveniences of the city and the country's opportunities for rest.

REPUTABLE Chicago florists have adopted and published a resolution denouncing persons in their trade who visit homes afflicted by death and solicit orders for flowers. It is doubtful whether this commendable action will be effective for decency. A family that will listen to a solicitor for anything at such a time will not listen at another time to condemnation of what they are too insensible to resent. The reflecting are falling more and more into the habit, not only of requesting that flowers not be sent to funerals but of not using any. The fact that the most beautiful of nature's products soonest decay and that the speedy change is verminous makes flowers inside a coffin repulsive. Outside they serve to rob death of something of its horror, but refined sentiment restricts their use even there.

THE Yankee mind is quick to seize on a means of supplying a new want and we are not surprised, therefore, to learn that an able Boston mechanic has perfected a plan for an "assassin-proof office," which he will soon have on the market. He expects to sell one to each of the 7,000 real millionaires in the country, and the 7,000,000 or more reputed millionaires also. Among other ingenious devices, his plan comprises flexible walls, carpets a foot thick, and various things calculated to make bombs useless. But the great scheme is an apparatus for causing the millionaire, while seated in his chair and talking with a visitor, to disappear through the floor in the twinkling of a lamb's tail, if he thinks there is danger. Rates for these "fin de siecle" office fittings will soon be dictated to everybody worth over \$35,000.

THE step taken in Washington by Mr. Richard Mansfield, the actor, in ordering his manager hereafter to discontinue the use of lithograph and printing displays in windows or on walls and billboards, and to confine his advertising exclusively to the newspapers, is as novel as it is radical. The amount of money annually expended for costly printing for open air and window displays of theaters is enormous. The expense has been growing steadily greater; as designs have become more elaborate and consequently more costly. It has become so great, indeed, that no compensation return is experienced from it, and managers and stars have long been talking about cutting it off. Mr. Mansfield is the first to take a positive stand in the matter, and his reason for his action is summed up in this one caustic sentence: "A man who does not read the newspapers never attends the theater."

WE are not so sure about the correctness of the code of ethics, which forbids lawyers and doctors to solicit business or to advertise themselves as specially well qualified to handle a certain class of cases. If a man intends to build a house and lets it be known, contractors and builders can call on him by the score and solicit the job and nothing is thought of it. And yet "they are all honorable men." Merchants are as a class, men of brains and intelligence and stand as well in the community as do their fellows who practice law and medicine. Imagine, if you can, the absurdity of merchants having a code of ethics which forbade them to insert anything in the newspapers save the simple announcement of name and place of business. At this point, too, it might be well enough to pause and reflect on the effect such a code would have upon the newspapers themselves. The builder who seeks the job of building your house points with pride to such and such edifices as samples of his handiwork. They stand as eloquent witnesses to his assertions that he is a skilled and capable workman. Doctors and lawyers, however, cannot do this, at least not openly, and if done at all subjects them to professional shame and disgrace. Seriously, we have no sort of sympathy with charlatans, quacks and pretenders in any of the callings of life; but we fail to see wherein there is anything inherently wrong in either doctors or lawyers advertising in a modest, sensible way, nor in their soliciting patronage in the same manner. The mere antiquity of a custom more often commands our respect and fealty than account of any inherent merit the custom itself may possess.

A Sun Clock.

A Brussels clockmaker has invented a clock which is wound up by the sun, and requires no other attention than being placed near a window into which the sun shines. A shaft exposed to the solar rays causes an upward draft of air which sets the fan in motion. The fan actuates mechanism which raises the weight of the clock until it reaches the top, and then puts a brake on the fan till the weight has gone down a little, when the fan is again liberated and proceeds to act as before. As long as the sun shines frequently enough, and the machinery does not wear out, the clock will keep going. In London, at any rate, a time-keeper which only worked when the sun shone would be generally idle.—Great Divide.

A MAP showing the whole State at a glance is to be a feature of the Illinois world's fair exhibit. Weights will have to be arranged at the Cairo end to prevent Chicago from tipping the affair up.

UNFIT FOR HUMAN FOOD

COMMISSIONERS CONDEMN LUMPY-JAW MEAT.

They Decide that the Disease with the Unpronounceable Name Renders Animals that It Attacks unfit for Human Food—Brief Review of the Testimony.

Views of Experts.

The State Board of Live-Stock Commissioners has issued and had published a bulletin containing a resume of that portion of the testimony introduced in the recent case brought against them by J. B. Greenleaf and other members of the "whisky trust" of Peoria, known as the actinomycosis or lumpy-jaw cattle disease bearing upon the question of the contagiousness of the disease among cattle and among cattle to human beings, and the unwholesomeness of the flesh of cattle affected with this disease for use for human food. The illustrations presented in connection therewith are from the photographs of diseased animals which were introduced in evidence.

In introducing the subject the board says: "The principal allegation it be-

diseased lump, but in every case in the internal organs had been found the nodes containing the germs of the disease, showing that it had not been effected, as supposed, and Dr. Horatio testified that he had never known a case in a thirty years' experience that had been cured. Though the lump had been removed and the sore healed up, every case in his experience had developed the disease anew."

All of the witnesses for the defense agreed that actinomycosis is a dangerously contagious or dangerously infectious disease in cattle, which has been demonstrated by the inoculation of cattle by the pus discharge containing the germs taken from a diseased animal, and also taken from man; that the fact of the incubility of the disease determines that it is a contagious disease, and that a disease which can be communicated from one animal to another by artificial inoculation can also be contracted by natural inoculation under favorable circumstances. Upon this question Prof. Law testified as follows:

"That the disease is contagious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is unquestionable, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue, affecting us as it is frequent, the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is evident, since the grossness of the disease is such that it is frequently fatal, and the region of the face, mouth and tongue; that the disease is infectious is evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissue,

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
THURSDAY, JAN. 14, 1892.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Speaker Crisp says he has more respect for some colored people than he has for some white folks. He ought to have. There are about 7000 more colored voters than white ones in his congressional district in Georgia.

Hill declared that Bulkeley was not governor of Connecticut, but that was one of the things he said that didn't go. The supreme court of that state knew more about its own business than Hill did.

The Democratic national convention may press the button, but the New York World declares that it will do the rest. It has assumed the whole responsibility of electing a democratic president this year.

The sheet-iron works at Siegen, Westphalia, have been obliged to curtail production, owing to a falling off of orders. One-third of the working force have been dismissed in consequence. The trouble is attributed to the effects of the McKinley bill.

The agricultural college's lands in Montmorency county, of which there are several thousand acres and which have been withdrawn from the market for a year past, will again be offered to purchasers in April. They will bring \$8 and \$10 an acre.

Landlord Albert Maxwell, of the Griswold House, returned yesterday from a visit to Simeon, Ont., where he went to give away his niece, Miss Idia Maxwell, who was married Monday evening to J. Vrooman, a rising young Canadian lumberman.

The Boston "Herald," independent Democrats highly sarcastic in discussing the Silver Committee's projected free and unlimited Silver Coinage bill, saying that it will not dream of reproaching the committee, if it would as soon think of blanning a rattle snake for its venomous bite. This is rough on the rattle snake.

Notwithstanding its organization upon a basis of fraud the New York legislature will govern the people until its successor is chosen. There is no remedy; no refuge for outraged public rights. Not until another election can the people record their avenging rebuke of the infidels of men who should be servants and not tyrants.—*Det. Tribune*.

Alluding to the fact that the new ship service for the white house is marked "Harrison, 1892," a Democratic exchange wants to know what his Democratic successor will do about it. There will be no trouble. A Democratic successor would want to introduce a little Jeffersonian simplicity and use tin plates—from Wales.—*Det. Journal*.

Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, was installed last Monday. The ceremonies were very impressive and were followed by the most imposing parade that ever took place at the inauguration of a Governor. The new administration starts in very auspiciously and no one doubts but that it will be a successful one with such a statesman, as McKinley is known to be, at its head.

From Sheffield, the center of English cutlery manufacture, comes the news that the trade of 1891, under the McKinley law, was not one-half the trade of 1890. This means that in about the same proportion Americans used more American made cutlery in 1891 than in the former year. Yet nobody has heard of any advance in the price of cutlery. The home supply has been expanded to fill the demand, furnishing more employment for American workmen, but not adding to the cost for American consumers.—*N.Y. Press*.

Superintendent Gower formally turned over the keys, and his big family of boys at the reform school to the new superintendent, W. H. S. Wood, yesterday. As Mr. Gower steps out—a gentleman fitted by nature, education, disposition—talented, gentle, a thorough disciplinarian, perfect gentleman, and a man naturally fitted by all of these qualities for the place—retires from office.—*Det. Journal*.

Assuming Democratic control of the Senate to be assured, Governor Hill is said to be meditating the passage of a measure authorizing the choice of Presidential electors by the Legislature in joint ballot. Of course that means Hill, Presidential electors. Such a bill would not become law without the signature of the Governor, and Flower has brains enough to know that the veto of a bill disfranchising the voters of New York in a Presidential election would give him a big boom toward the Democratic Presidential nomination. The retiring Governor's plan may not suit the incoming Governor.—*New York Press*.

It is not difficult to foresee more trouble and bloodshed in the mining districts of Tennessee, when the local paper at Coal Creek, the *Press*, prays that "damnation and destruction may come to the lessees, the lease system and the state militia." The troops have just returned to the mines with about 200 of the convicts who were released by the miners last fall.—*Det. News*.

It is considered a legitimate subject for Democratic criticism that "Brer Elkins had an opportunity to attend Brer Wanamaker's Sunday school yesterday." It is doubtful whether any Democratic cabinet ever had two members in such a place at the same time. But nearly all the members of one Democratic cabinet were once plotting treason against the United States at the same time.—*Det. Journal*.

The Free Press, in speaking of the manner in which Mrs. Flower supplied deficiencies in the household equipments of the New York executive mansion, says: "There was a big job of shopping to be done, but, unlike the first lady in the land, Mrs. Flower does not believe that a foreign brand adds materially to the value of any article of household use. She could find everything she wanted right at home, and did so." Did she really invest in American tin?—*Det. Journal*.

It is a pretty difficult matter for the free traders to keep up their criticism of the McKinley act, and at the same time explain away the benefits that have already followed its passage. Without the advantages of that act American pork would doubtless be excluded from nearly all the European markets. American breadstuffs would have been driven out of the West Indian markets by discriminating tariffs. Brazil would sell to us nearly all her chief products, and at the same time buying in Europe, with the money we pay her, what she needed for the wants of her own people. And so it would be with other nations.—*Philadelphia Press*.

The free trader's explanation of the remarkable change in our foreign trade relations is novel as well as amusing. It is the result, says our esteemed contemporary, the Philadelphia Record, of "tremendous reaction against high tariffs." France has just raised her tariff from 25 to 50 per cent higher than it was before. This, the Record says, is a reaction against high tariff! The German Reichstag voted down by a large majority a proposition to reduce the tariff. Another reaction! New South Wales, the only self-governing colony in the British Empire which adhered to free trade, has just repudiated it, and adopted a protective tariff. Another reaction! And even the Record party in Congress has just "turned down" the most conspicuous free trader in that body. More reaction!—*Philadelphia Press*.

The Roman empire was once put up for sale, and it looks as if the Hill Democracy of New York were about to ask the national democracy to do the same with the American republic. The latest phase of the democratic plot in that state is to defer the extra session of the legislature to re-apportion the state until after the democratic national convention. Then the Hill Democracy of New York will make a bid in the convention for the nomination in behalf of Hill. The inducement held out will be the calling of an extra session by Hill's Gov. Flower, and the election of '96 presidential electors by Hill's legislature. So tempting a proposition can not be refused. That some such scheme is under discussion cannot be denied. Hill recently remarked to a friend that he would not be surprised if the election of presidential electors were transferred this year to the legislature. Cleveland also seems to have recognized the trend of Democratic affairs, for he is reported to have told a friend, since the decision of the court of appeals, that he felt quite positive that he would not be the nominee of the next democratic convention.

Jerry Simpson is more modest. He introduced a bill to prohibit usury, which would be a mighty good thing if it could only be put into effect, but alas, for poor, frail human nature, ever prone to do wrong, all of the efforts of the law-makers since there were law-makers, have been unavailing and usury has existed and will continue to exist. Why? Because when a man is compelled to get money to avert commercial ruin he will not stop to count the cost, nor will he inform on the usurer. Another bill offered by Mr. Simpson, might under proper restrictions and regulations make a wise and useful law. It provides for establishing a department of Finance and Commerce.

Senator Stewart has given the Senate judiciary committee a hard nut to crack, by introducing a resolution instructing that committee to inquire and report whether there is a law in existence requiring the officials of the U. S. Mints to coin all silver brought to them. Mr. Stewart says there was such a law enacted in 1837 and that he has no knowledge of its ever having been repealed.

The calamity prophets are beaten, and they have begun to own it. Listen to this confession from the free trade New York Times! "The returns from the Bureau of Statistics of exports of merchandise continue to be of a character simply extraordinary. In the month of November, 1891, these exceeded \$110,000,000, yielding a net balance as against exports in favor of this country for that month alone of over \$15,000,000, and bringing the net balance for three months previous to December 1st to nearly \$103,000,000. It is impossible that such sound facts as these shall not tell with great effect upon the general prosperity of the country. They involve directly a decree of profit to the agricultural class that has not been known in recent years, and indirectly to the transportation and manufacturing interests."

It is no wonder that free trade organ like the "Times," that clamorously prophesied that the McKinley law would prevent us from selling to other nations, are astonished. Here are the figures of exports of domestic merchandise for the three months prior to December 1. In September they were \$10,845,005. In October they were \$10,877,436. In November they were \$10,600,000.—*N.Y. Press*.

Assuming Democratic control of the Senate to be assured, Governor Hill is said to be meditating the passage of a measure authorizing the choice of Presidential electors by the Legislature in joint ballot. Of course that means Hill, Presidential electors.

Such a bill would not become law without the signature of the Governor, and Flower has brains enough to know that the veto of a bill disfranchising the voters of New York in a Presidential election would give him a big boom toward the Democratic Presidential nomination.

The retiring Governor's plan may not suit the incoming Governor.—*New York Press*.

WASHINGTON LETTER

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8th, '92.

While no official announcement has been made it is apparent that the administration is in possession of good reasons for believing that all danger of war with Chile is over, and the general impression is that a settlement entirely satisfactory is now under way and will very shortly be announced. This is well: While we could easily have thrashed Chile, we would have gained little, aside from satisfaction, and owing to the distance from the United States that would have been very costly.

For an hour, on Wednesday, Washington was thrown into great excitement by the rumor that Secretary Blaine was ill. Fortunately there was little basis therefor, merely a slight attack of nausea.

Representative Kilgore, of Texas, whose only claim to statermanlike qualities is that he is a member of the House of Representatives, during the Fifty-first Congress, has become temporarily prominent again through an action just about as creditable as the first one. When the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to charter a steamship to carry the grain which has been contributed to the starving people of Russia by warm-hearted Americans had been passed by the Senate and an attempt was made to get unanimous consent to take it up in the House Kilgore opened himself and shouted "I object". The next day, when the resolution came before the House again, Kilgore was joined by numerous members of the peanut wing of the democratic party in opposing the resolution and in spite of a solid republican vote and the assistance of some democrats, the resolution was defeated, thus making the charity and humanity of America a by-word and a reproach among the nations of the world.

Bills, bills, everywhere, but not a law enacted. Perhaps that will not exactly describe the career of the present House, but it will come near enough for all practical purposes. There has been just one "bill" day, but so heavily loaded were the members with good, bad and indifferent bills, mostly the two latter, that it became necessary to suspend the call of States when Ohio had been called, in order to give the clerks a chance to get the avalanche of bills recorded. The duplication of bills, particularly those aimed at the present tariff law, were so numerous that a wag suggested the appointment of a tariff editor by the democratic caucus before the next "bill" day. The same might also be said about silver.

Representative Otis, of Kansas, is evidently a man not easily rattled by the immensity of an undertaking or he would not have so nonchalantly introduced his bill to change the monetary system, to reduce interest, and to provide for making loans on land.

Perhaps Mr. Otis thinks the monetary system of a country can be changed as easily as a man's coat. He will know better when he has lived longer.

Jerry Simpson is more modest. He introduced a bill to prohibit usury, which would be a mighty good thing if it could only be put into effect, but alas, for poor, frail human nature, ever prone to do wrong, all of the efforts of the law-makers since there were law-makers, have been unavailing and usury has existed and will continue to exist. Why? Because when a man is compelled to get money to avert commercial ruin he will not stop to count the cost, nor will he inform on the usurer. Another bill offered by Mr. Simpson, might under proper restrictions and regulations make a wise and useful law. It provides for establishing a department of Finance and Commerce.

Senator Stewart has given the Senate judiciary committee a hard nut to crack, by introducing a resolution instructing that committee to inquire and report whether there is a law in existence requiring the officials of the U. S. Mints to coin all silver brought to them. Mr. Stewart says there was such a law enacted in 1837 and that he has no knowledge of its ever having been repealed.

The calamity prophets are beaten, and they have begun to own it. Listen to this confession from the free trade New York Times!

"The returns from the Bureau of Statistics of exports of merchandise continue to be of a character simply extraordinary. In the month of November, 1891, these exceeded \$110,000,000, yielding a net balance as against exports in favor of this country for that month alone of over \$15,000,000, and bringing the net balance for three months previous to December 1st to nearly \$103,000,000. It is impossible that such sound facts as these shall not tell with great effect upon the general prosperity of the country. They involve directly a decree of profit to the agricultural class that has not been known in recent years, and indirectly to the transportation and manufacturing interests."

It is no wonder that free trade organ like the "Times," that clamorously prophesied that the McKinley law would prevent us from selling to other nations, are astonished. Here are the figures of exports of domestic merchandise for the three months prior to December 1. In September they were \$10,845,005. In October they were \$10,877,436. In November they were \$10,600,000.—*N.Y. Press*.

Assuming Democratic control of the Senate to be assured, Governor Hill is said to be meditating the passage of a measure authorizing the choice of Presidential electors by the Legislature in joint ballot. Of course that means Hill, Presidential electors.

Such a bill would not become law without the signature of the Governor, and Flower has brains enough to know that the veto of a bill disfranchising the voters of New York in a Presidential election would give him a big boom toward the Democratic Presidential nomination.

The retiring Governor's plan may not suit the incoming Governor.—*New York Press*.

HALLO!

HALLO!

"A," Do you know??

"B," What?

"A," That D. B. CONNER has returned from below, where he bought a new and full stock of

CHOICE GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS!

But this is not all, but you ought to get the prices on

his

HAY, GRAIN AND OTHER FEED

You will be surprised at the lowness of prices on all his different lines of Goods, so much so, that you will at once be convinced where your money will go the farthest.

Do not forget the place. It is at the store of

D. B. CONNER,

Grayling Michigan.

If you are in need of a

KOAL, KOOK OR A

or any

Wood Stove Cooking or Heating Purposes,

if you want any

HARDWARE, OR TIN WARE,

Then come and

Examine our Goods and Low Prices.

We are located next to the post office, where we will be pleased to show you a complete stock of Hard Ware and Tin Ware of any description. All kinds of tin, copper and sheet iron work promptly attended to.

We have a few more CAMP STOVES, which we will close out at very low prices.

A. KRAUS.

IF YOU WANT

A LUMBER WAGON

ROAD WAGON, OR

CARRIAGE?

REAPER, OR MOWER OR DRILL?

PLOW, OR HARROW OR CULTIVATOR?

OR ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS?

CALL ON

O. PALMER, Grayling, Mich.

H. JOSEPH'S

OPERA HOUSE STORE

At the Front again

With a full line of

Dry Goods

AND

Clothing,

CLOAKS AND JACKETS

Carpet and Oil Cloth,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS,

And for fact a larger and better stock, as ever has been seen north of Bay City. You can't do better than to call on us, as we can and will sell you goods cheaper, than any other house in the county. Don't buy until you look us over.

Yours for success

H. JOSEPH.

OPERA HOUSE STORE

H. JOSEPH'S

REAL * ESTATE * EXCHANGE *

I HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange, that will offer a good margin to investors.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

A Cheap House and desirable Lot on Cedar Street. The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets. Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue. Very desirable. Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets. Several choice lots on Brink's addition. GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBRY, etc., corner Peninsular Avenue and Ogemaw Street, Cheap. A number of good farms. Six houses and lots in Jonesville. Fine Brick Store in Hudson. Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or exchanged for other property.

Jan 29, '92.

O. PALMER.

UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



AT HANSON & BRADEN'S FURNITURE ROOMS.

WILL be found at all times a

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JAN. 14, 1892.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Read the new Ad of A. Kraus.

You can now notice that the days are lengthening.

Big bargains in shoes at Claggett & Pringles'.

L. McHugh of Bay City, formerly of Omer, is in attendance at Court, looking after tax cases.

Nice Cap Honey, at Claggett and Pringles'.

Choice Confectionary and Cigars, at Jackson & Masters.

Judge Simpson came up smiling Tuesday morning, having regained perfect health.

Evaporated sweet Corn, at Claggett & Pringles'.

Five criminal cases and one civil was all that was shown by the calendar at the opening of Court Tuesday.

Will Masters went to Traverse City, for Christmas.

F. Crego, of Beaver Creek, is in town this week, serving his country as a juror.

Shoes worth \$3.50 for \$2.00, at Claggett & Pringles'.

The mother of Mrs. Gates, of the Grayling House, is with her daughter for the winter.

Fall Cream Cheese, at the Store of S. H. & Co.

The finest line of dried Peas in town, at Claggett & Pringles'.

Mrs. C. W. Smith returned last week from a visit to friends in Saginaw and Flushing.

Messrs. Jackson & Master handle the Western Cottage Organ.

John Hanna, of Beaver Creek, was in attendance on the Board of Supervisors, this week.

Shoes worth \$2.00, going for \$1.00, at Claggett and Pringles'.

Dr. G. W. Smith was called to Iowa, last week, on account of the serious illness of his mother.

Those Blankets, at lowest price, at the Store of S. H. & Co.

Miss Maude Staley returned just Monday, from a two weeks' visit with friends at Caro.

The AVALANCHE and Detroit Tribune, one year, for a dollar and a half.

Roscommon can see a starch factory in the dim vistas of the future, and is making a loud shout.

Go to Claggett and Pringles' for California canned goods.

Lumbermen are happy, just snow enough for work, and perfect weather for ice roads.

A first class feed cutter for sale cheap, at this office.

Call at the Store of S. H. & Co. and examine the Electric Oil Stove, the best in the market.

The Pinconning Excelsior mill is grinding out its product at the rate of nine tons per day.

A new invoice of Fasinatingos received, at the Store of S. H. & Co. Come and see them.

Claggetts & Pringle are closing out Mens' Shoes, less than cost, to make room for new stock.

L. Fourneir tried hard for three days to be on the sick list, but has given up and resumed business.

If you want a first class Sewing Machine, buy the American or Domestic of Jackson & Masters.

Within a year Kalkaska county expects to make its own sugar from its own beets and in its own mills.

The wood harvest is on, and everybody seems to be getting a full supply, the most of it being cut on Sec. 95.

S. H. & Co. have a full line of Ladies', Childrens' and Boys' Hose, at all prices.

George Ream, oldest man in Grand Rapids, died Friday night, aged 104. He was a veteran of the war of 1812.

A fine line of Mantel and Nickel Clocks very cheap, at G. W. Smith's, two door East of Opera House.

The mother of G. W. Smith is making her son and family a visit. She expects to remain in Grayling, this winter.

Ladies buy those cleaned Currents, at Claggett and Pringles'. They will save you time and labor. No grit in your cake.

Real Estate for Merchandise, or Merchandise for Plains farms, or Town property. Call at the office of G. J. Tuttle & Co.

The young people are enjoying the icerink, and Hanson & Groueff are determined to make it pleasant for all.

Only thirteen marriage-licenses were issued in Montmorency county in '91. The girls propose to do better this year.

DEP.—Sunday, Jan. 10, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Richardson. The funeral services, at the home, Monday afternoon were conducted by Rev. S. G. Taylor.

G. H. Bonnell was quite sick for several days last week, from an attack of La Grippe, but is now able to attend to his business.

The head officials of the Michigan Central railroad went over the Mackinaw division of the road last week on a tour of inspection.

NOTICE.—I will do a general repairing of Pumps, Water Pipes and Steam Works, until further notice.

F. R. DECKROW.

The appointment of ex-Auditor General H. A. Apil to be receiver of the land office at Grayling has been confirmed by the Senate.

E. N. Salling, of Manistee is in the city this week on one of his occasional business visits with his partners, Messrs. Hanson & Michelson.

MARRIED.—On the 9th inst., by Just. McElroy, Mr. Harry Shreve, of Grayling, and Miss Sarah Richardson, of Luerie, Oscoda County.

The Supervisors met Monday, and were nearly swamped with the deluge of bills, which are a nice thing, without a dollar in the contingent fund.

It is rumored that the Bagley saw mill is to start up next week, and that about 200 train loads of sawlogs are piled in the yard awaiting that event.

—*Otsego Co. Herald.*

Do not make a mistake but take your Watches, Clocks and Jewelry for repairs to G. W. Smith, Jeweler and Engraver. Prices as low as good work permits.

Justice Woodburn said 30 days to Isaac Holly, Tuesday, for stealing a buffalo robe when he was drunk. The poor fellow was evidently preparing for a cold winter.

Local items and money are the scarcest articles in town. We might get over the former in some way but the latter is a "nonplus". —West Branch Democrat.

Rev. Geyer has been confined to the house for the last two weeks from a severe attack of Lumboigo, but is now improving and expects to preach next Sunday, if able to do so.

The old officers of Marvin Post, G. A. R., were all re-elected except Officer of the Day. A. J. Rose was elected to that position, and on last Saturday evening was duly installed.

Mrs. Minnie J. Forbes, of Grant's Pass, Oregon, formerly of Grayling, was married on the 28th of December, last, to Rev. A. W. Nichols, of Fishers, Washington. Rev. H. W. Hicks officiated.

Andrew J. Love has opened the lake in his ice business. He has a monster ice house erected, and the ice is now perfect. He will supply the town this season, having contracted with all the principal consumers.

Our South Branch correspondent wants to know what those three young men from Roscommon left the road so suddenly for when they saw the horse team coming. It looked a trifle suspicious, the way the snow flew.

W. J. Coffron made a trip over to the new city of Lewiston, yesterday. He reports that the first train over the new Twin Lake branch from Grayling arrived while he was there. —Atlanta Tribune.

Yours Respectfully,
D. B. CONNER.

The farmers of Cheboygan county claim that it will be years before they can recover from the effects of the failure of crops this season. It is said that many of them have disposed of teams and live stock in order to secure the necessities of life for winter. —Ex.

A West Branch man has a cow which follows him up and down stairs, following the road. The other night he left the cow in the stall but in the morning found that she had climbed to the upper floor of the barn and was quietly munching hay.

All of our subscribers who are square on the books will be furnished with the NATIONAL TRIBUNE, the best paper published in the interest of old soldiers, for 85 cents per year. Subscribe at once. See prospectus in another column.

Duke McKenzie got lost in the woods between Grayling and Bald Hill during the recent storm and wandered through the wet marshes for forty-six hours before he was rescued. His legs were frozen solid below the knees and will have to be amputated. He is now in the hospital, at Manistee.

Hon. S. Perry Youngs, of Stanton, ex-Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, came in on Monday to attend Court, looking hearty and happy. It will be remembered that his wife's trunk was stolen from the Hotel steps last October, and Mr. Youngs is here looking after the welfare of the thieves.

Ladies buy those cleaned Currents, at Claggett and Pringles'. They will save you time and labor. No grit in your cake.

Real Estate for Merchandise, or Merchandise for Plains farms, or Town property. Call at the office of G. J. Tuttle & Co.

The young people are enjoying the icerink, and Hanson & Groueff are determined to make it pleasant for all.

Only thirteen marriage-licenses were issued in Montmorency county in '91. The girls propose to do better this year.

DEP.—Sunday, Jan. 10, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Richardson. The funeral services, at the home, Monday afternoon were conducted by Rev. S. G. Taylor.

REBECCA WIGHT, SEC.

Miss Arlene Peterson, of Negaunee, is the guest of Miss Tillie Hanson.

A MARCH of interesting reminiscences by the famous maestro, Julian Elieberg, in which both Mendelssohn and Paganini appear, is one of the features of the Christmas Youth's Companion.

Gaylord, a village of 900 people, has seven attorneys and is said to be clamoring for more. While this is true there are no criminal cases and but two civil cases for trial upon the January docket of the Circuit Court.

Chas. Jackson, Treasurer of Crawford county, came down from Grayling Tuesday and drove out to Mr. Bresnahan's camp. While here he paid the News a pleasant call and renewed his subscription. —*Ross. News.*

Wesley Shelpenberger met with a severe accident Monday morning at Shingle's camp, where he was loading logs. He was on the top of a car, where a log slid around and knocked him off, and rolled onto him as he fell, fracturing the left leg below the knee and badly bruising the flesh on the right leg. A depression in the ground where he fell, probably saved his life. Dr. Woodworth reduced the fracture and he is fairly comfortable.

Call and see sample copy.

SHORTHAND. Young men and women, learn shorthand at home during leisure hours. The PERIN system acquired for practical work in TWO to THREE MONTHS. No shading, no position, connective vowels. Successfully taught by mail. Send for circulars and FREE trial lesson to PERIN SHORTHAND INSTITUTE.

Jun. 7. Detroit, Mich.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS.

The officers of the Women's Relief Corps were installed in their hall on January 9th for the ensuing year and are as follows:

President, Isabelle Jones

Vice Pres., Frances Ball

Junior Vice Pres., Henrietta Jackson

Treasurer, Mary Woodburn

Secretary, Rebecca Wight

Conductor, Sarah Bell

Chaplin, Maria E. Hanson

Guard, Lucy Robinson

Asst. Guard, May Gates

Asst. Conductor, Eueline Tousley

A POPULAR FAMILY.

There is a new paper in the news, but I always seem to catch on to the latest news! Do you know, I always seem to be ahead of the game!

I don't know; I certainly do not make any exertion in that direction.

JENNIE. Well, during the last few months, for example, I have taken up painting,

Parties wishing to sell or trade their Plains farms for Merchandise, or for property in other parts of the State or United States, will do well to call at the office of Geo. J. Tuttle & Co.

We charge 5 per cent for making deals—or exchanges—\$1.00 down for advertising, which is deducted from the amount at close of deal.

For Exchange.

Fine farms in Virginia, and small fruit farms in New York. Farms in the south part of this state; a stock of Drugs, \$1.00; a \$1.50 stock of Hats, Caps and Gents' and Ladies' Furnishing Goods for exchange for Real Estate. Call and see us. Geo. J. Tuttle & Co.

Keep your eye on the newspaper and see which of the merchant's your custom and are sufficiently courteous to invite you to call. There is much more in advertising than you may think. It is not only to tell of his goods that a man advertises but it is to invite the people who read—the thinking, intelligent—to pay him a visit, and judge for themselves as to the quality and price of what he offers for sale. People read the advertisements. Don't make any mistake about that. They are just as much interested in knowing where to buy to an advantage as the advertiser is in selling his goods. —Ex.

Does it pay to buy of agents? Here are some of my prices: 1. doz. 1817 Roger Bros. Knives or Forks, at \$1.50; 1 set of 6 Teaspoons, \$1.50; 1 set of 6 Tablespoons \$2.50; silver plated flatware, only \$3.50; Quadruple silver plated Cake Basket, only \$5.00; an elegant Silver Teapot, only \$20.00; elegant Silver Tilting Pitcher, water set with gold lined goblet, for \$12.00; Watches, Clocks and Jewelry at astonishing low prices. Repairing and engraving at G. W. Smith's, the Jeweler, Two doors East of the Opera House, Grayling.

Installed its Officers.

The Women's Relief Corps No. 162, met and installed its officers last Saturday afternoon. There was a large attendance and the exercises were of an interesting character. W. Woodburn was the "installing" officer. A pleasant feature of the exercises was the presentation of a beautiful album to Mr. Woodburn in behalf of the Corps and also as a remembrance of his birthday. Mrs. Jones made the presentation.

It being a great surprise, Mr. Woodburn responded in a neat little speech thanking the Corps for this evidence of their esteem. The Corps then adjourned to the Grayling House for supper, after which we all retired to our homes feeling satisfied with the work we had done.

REBECCA WIGHT, SEC.

Lieut. Chas. D. Culver, of Center Plains, has bought the Charron house on Peninsular Avenue, opposite Dr. Thatcher's, and will hereafter be a welcome resident of Grayling.

The new alter and desk put in place

in Smith Post headquarters are the work of Newell Stevens and shows him to be quite a genius in that line.

—*Mio Mail.*

A Card of Thanks.

We the Women's Relief Corps No. 162 of Grayling, acknowledge our sincere thanks to our past president, Mrs. Staley, for the work she has done, and the many acts of kindness shown us during the three years she was our presiding officer.

REBECCA WIGHT, SEC.

THE PRESS.

I WILL SELL any of my houses or lots on favorable terms. For particular information, call on JOSEPH CHARRON.

May 8, t. f.

REBECCA WIGHT, SEC.

GUNSMITH SHOP.

I WILL open up the old blacksmith shop near the bridge, where I will make and repair guns and do other machinery a specialty. Terms reasonable.

DETROIT TRIBUNE

ONE YEAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.

The Tribune has moved to the front place in Michigan Journalism and is without doubt the best weekly paper for Michigan readers.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

ALL NATURE IS ATHIRST

IN CALIFORNIA JUST BEFORE THE RAINS.

Monotony of Color in All the Inland Valleys, with a Painful Absence of the Royal Crimson and Gold of the Eastern Slope—The Big Foot Bear.

Rainy Days.—The fall months preceding the rains in California are rarely dwelt upon by local or general writers. Even artists seldom transfer to canvas the uniformly dull hues of an autumnal landscape in the southern or mid-life portions of the State. In consequence of this tacit ignoring of what is considered the least interesting season, strangers arriving in California at this period are apt to feel a shock of disappointment. This land of interminable stubble-fields, vineyards of stumpy vines, and dust-clouded orchards, ridged by ashes or brown footprints, is hardly the picture of their dreams.

Except through the comparatively unimportant devoted to the culture of citrus fruits, an autumn excursion in California's great inland valleys presents a cheerless monotony of color, says a correspondent writing from Utah, Cal. All the royal crimson and gold of an Eastern fall are wholly wanting. The vegetation on every hand wears a soiled and fuddled aspect. Nature is athirst, and eloquent in dumb pleadings for the rain.

It is only when one enters the more sparsely settled northern counties that border the sea that a marked and gratifying change is evident. The absence of dust on the foliage and the increased number of deciduous trees and shrubs are some of the causes of this general brightening. Here the justors' evergreen of the wild nutmeg, laurel, mountain laurel, madrone, and the somber shades of redwoods and in bare oaks and shrubs, spangled with flowers, about the fall. The dense, pea-green clumps of manzanita show the satin gloss of claret-colored bugles, and the wild grape hangs a gossamer canopy over streams as adling down the canyons steps.

In Mendocino the rugged topography of the country is broken into numerous lovely valleys, watered by frequent streams, along whose banks are rich areas of agricultural land, which are never irrigated. In early fall bands of heavy-coated sheep wander over the sunny wheat stubble of these valleys. As the season advances these countless flocks are driven to the hills, where shearing and "dipping" are resorted to before turning them, shorn and bleating, on their winter pastures. In the mountains.

A sheepherder's life in these coast ranges is not without its thrilling misadventures in which mountain lions, wildcats, wolves, coyotes, and an occasional grizzly figure prominently. A month ago a watchman at Bear Rock Peak saw a lion that proved to be the largest ever seen in these parts. It measured nearly eight feet from the tip of its nose to the end of its tail. The night before the beast had killed and partially buried in the debris of the forest the bodies of fourteen sheep.

The towns scattered throughout the mountain-valleys of Mendocino have an alert, busyness-like air, unlike the brooding, "steepy-hollow" effect observable in the usual country village. Ukiah is the largest and by far the most conveniently located. Until three years back the place could only be reached by stage, and was therefore rarely visited by tourists. Behind the park-like grounds surrounding the pretty dwellings the ground is strewn in the fall with "windfalls"—red, golden, and russet—from branching old apple and pear trees. Here and there a friendly bough hangs lightly on nave or root, as if bidding the inmates from the frost to the feast. The vineyards, plucked of their purple clusters, are slowly re-inhabiting their crimsoning leaves with the faintest breath of the cordial air.

The great red brick kilns standing among dismantled hop poles and the wool-loaded wagons entering the main street of the town indicate the chief staples of the country. If it be "w'eol'day" one figure is noticeable among the crowds of men at the wool market. It is that of a slender, resolute-faced woman, neatly clad in plain dark garments, who has come to dispose of her flock of wool—hundreds and hundreds of them—one learns it on inquiring, and is one of the wealthiest sheep raisers in Mendocino.

IN THE HOP-TICKERS' CAMP.

The range of her flock covers sixteen miles of fertile valley and foot-hill pastures, all of which is owned and managed by herself.

The Russian River Valley dips and runs over into an era in pastoral terms, terminating at the bed of the river or above it, out in a prickly ruff of thistles skirted the crowning hills. In a turn of the days have the glist and sparkle of old white.

Indian pickers are always preferred by the most experienced hop-growers. These "Diggers" are thoroughly reliable, and have served a long apprenticeship to the work. They pick in separate groups, the matutes being more expert than the men. Their usual method is to dig a shallow pit in the ground—spreading over it a square burrap or a blanket, and squat around in a circle while they toss into the cloth the balls pulled from the heads of vines beside them. In this manner they "lump" their earnings, trusting to their "Captain"—each ranch has a chief or captain who is general manager—to see that every individual gets his or her proportion of the wages received.

The white pickers usually stand while gathering the aromatic custard from the garlanded poles. They pick in hooped suds suspended from their shoulders and waists. When a sack bears down too heavily it is taken to the weighing scales by the picker, where the number of pounds it contains is set down to his credit. A hop-picker gets a cent a pound, and an average hand will make from \$1 to \$1.50 per day. Instances, however, are not uncommon where a rapid picker will gather 200 to 300 pounds a day, but he makes the most of the early hours when the dew on the hops increases their weight.

Aside from Indians a majority of the hop-pickers belong to neighboring farms and towns. They come prepared to camp in convenient groves. All these peaceful fields are conspicuously ornamented with venerable white oaks trailing their lace-like tails of gray Spanish moss. Living for weeks in such airy

habitation it is wonderful how soon one grows to question the ventilation of the little tents, for the population of a too-sheltering paperwood. At sunset the weary pickers come up from the vines, and the so one gloaming is rippled by voices and laughter, the bark-

the Indian schools in Kansas. She has attended with her boy son, the oldest of whom is a boy ranging from 13 to 20 years old. The evident amazement of these great bulking fellows awakens an admirable enthusiasm in the timid little teacher, who expresses a prayerful con-

and yet further beyond a fear could be seen crawling on the smooth herbage of a swelling slope. The fog had lifted, and the whole mountain world outside the wood was lit by the sun in a truly splendid manner. Though the magnificence of the extending forest lay in the redwoods there could be no blither picture than young oaks, maple, dogwood and hazel bushes, all flaunting a myriad painted leaves in and out the shade of their somber protectors. And here and everywhere the madrone—that loveliest of California's native trees—flung her polished cinnamon-stained arms athwart the dark breasts of the unresponsive sequoias.

TRICK DOGS.

The Poodle is the Best Adapted to Make Himself Amusing.

Taking everything together, I think the poodle is the best adapted for tricks of any breed of dogs, says H. Clay Glover, in Harper's Young People. Still, I have seen mongrels that could perform marvelous feats with grace and ease. For somersaults the compactly built terrier is probably the best breed of dogs. Once knew an artist who had a French poodle of wonderful sagacity. It lived with him in his studio, and was taught to go to the door when the postman came and take the letters from his hand and deliver them to its master. One day the doortbell rang and when it was opened a messenger boy came instead of the expected letter carrier. Without showing the least temper the poodle sprang against the swinging door, and by its weight slammed it in the face of the astonished boy. It appears that once a messenger boy offended the poodle and he took this method of ridding the studio of his presence.

Some dogs have a wonderful bump of locality. This is more developed in some dogs than in others, and those that possess it to a marked degree can easily be taught tricks in running and carrying that would almost seem miraculous. I have known of a dog going out hunting with his master. They went a distance of more than 100 miles from home. While they were there the master lost his dog and went home without him. A day later the truant made his appearance. He had boarded a train and ridden home. I myself have lost my dog in Jersey City, and he has got on a ferryboat by himself and come home without losing his way or being helped.

A word or two of good advice to conclude: Do not begin training your dog to do tricks until he is ten months or a year old. After you have taught him one trick go on to another, but not before he has mastered it thoroughly. In rehearsing him in his tricks always observe the same order. Do not begin with jumping to-day and with standing up and walking to-morrow. Be orderly and precise, and so also will your dog be.

Malign Passions.

The most prominent of the malignant passions are anger, hatred, envy, jealousy, moroseness, selfishness and avarice. All of them tend to social disorder and individual demoralization. The seat of the affections is in the brain, and the harm done by evil passions is first upon the brain itself. It is not confined there, however, since the brain controls the other organs.

Outbursts of anger disturb the action of the heart. Many an angry person has fallen dead in his rage, as did one of the greatest medical experts of England. The character of the secretions may be changed under its influence, so that the mother's milk may become poisonous; or the process of secretion may be arrested, causing the stomach to lose its digestive power.

Envy and jealousy often give rise to anger with all its bad physical results. They kill out the healthful influence of the benign affections, and permanently disfigure the "human face divine."

Avarice, long indulged, destroys the normal balance of the brain, and at length shrivels it up by concentrating nourishment on the part which is concerned with getting and holding. Its final result is that wretched being, a miser.

Moroseness is often worse in the home than an occasional outburst of violent anger. The one expends itself in the act; the other tends to perpetuate its evil influence indefinitely.

Its effect on others reacts on itself. A home with a morose mother is worse than one with a morose father. The father may get rid of his ill humor in the outdoor sunshine, or in the excitement of business, or under the influence of his associates. At all events, he takes it away with him. A morose mother, on the other hand, ensnares the whole house in gloom from morning till night.

Such moroseness is often the effect of disease, but when it is not it tends directly to produce disease, especially by its action upon the liver and digestive tract.

All the passions are strengthened by indulgence, and at a late stage are exceedingly hard to overcome. Hence it is very important to begin gaining mastery over them early. A strong will, backed by a strong moral purpose, is equal to the task. Mothers should seek to cultivate in their children the opposite of the malign emotions—patience, cheerfulness, charity and beneficence. —Youth's Companion.

An Amphibious Steamer.

What else shall we call a steamer that travels on both land and water? This is just what a little steamer which has just been finished in Sweden has done on its trial trip, and there seems to be no reason why it may not be a successful traveler on land as well as in water. There are two lakes near Boras, in Sweden, which are separated by a considerable strip of land. The object of the strange steamer is to save expense in the transportation of freight across the lake, particularly the avoidance of double shipment. Rails have been laid across the land strip, and the steamer is so constructed that by its own engines it can be run from the water upon the rails and then roll across until it dips into the other lake. The little steamer is of ten horse power and can accommodate sixty passengers in addition to its freight. It is very appropriately named the Swanen, which is Swedish for swan.

Polly's Last Words.

A professor in the Michigan University, who was on a visit to the Sandwich Islands, was presented with a fine parrot that was able to speak a good many English words. On the professor's way home he gave the bird to a boy on the ship to take care of. The boy, thinking Polly needed warmth, put her in a close room next to the boiler. When her master went to look for her next day he found her completely prostrated with the heat, and removing her immediately to his own state-room he did his best to revive her.

She did rally for a little while, but

WAS A WEAK-HEARTED ADMIRAL.

Curious Facts in Regard to the Great Spanish Armada.

Mr. Froude has done his countrymen an evil sure. For 300 years we have taken a pride in the thought that it was the fearless and resourceful Drake, the gallant and prudent Lord Howard of Effingham, who defeated the Spanish Armada. It now appears that the Spanish admiral's stomach and the rascally frauds of the Spanish meat and biscuit contractors had much to do with it. Mr. Froude has been rummaging again among the archives of Simancas, and, enlightened by the papers he has discovered there, he has begun to relate to the readers of Longman's the Spanish story of Philip of Spain's abortive enterprise.

The Duke of Medina, the Spanish admiral—to put the case mildly—does not seem to have been of the stuff that was needed to try conclusions with Drake and his illustrious comrades. He had from the first a decided dislike to the job. "My health is bad," he wrote to the King through the royal secretary, "and from my small experience of the water I know that I am always sick." He adds that the expedition was on such a scale and of such importance that the person at the head of it ought to understand navigation and sea fighting, and he mournfully observes, "I know nothing of either."

The happy thought then strikes him that perhaps he could shuttle off the business on somebody else's shoulders. "The Adelantado of Cusco (he suggests) would do it better than I." Our Lord would help him; for he is a good Christian and has fought in naval battles. If you send me, depend upon it I shall have a bad account to render of my trust." Mr. Froude's first paper does not carry us to the final disaster, but it carries us to the trial of a dog going out hunting with his master. They went a distance of more than 100 miles from home. While they were there the master lost his dog and went home without him. A day later the truant made his appearance. He had boarded a train and ridden home. I myself have lost my dog in Jersey City, and he has got on a ferryboat by himself and come home without losing his way or being helped.

Some dogs have a wonderful bump of locality. This is more developed in some dogs than in others, and those that possess it to a marked degree can easily be taught tricks in running and carrying that would almost seem miraculous. I have known of a dog going out hunting with his master. They went a distance of more than 100 miles from home. While they were there the master lost his dog and went home without him. A day later the truant made his appearance. He had boarded a train and ridden home. I myself have lost my dog in Jersey City, and he has got on a ferryboat by himself and come home without losing his way or being helped.

One of the men finally felt it his duty to say:

"Burrows, you have only a short time to live. You had best spend that in preparing for eternity."

"I've alius been good," he quietly replied.

"Yes, but you are an awful liar, you know."

"I suppose so. I've told a million haven't I?"

"And every one has been laid up again me."

"Very likely."

"Well, boys, it's my way, and I can't change at this late day. Just as that cave-in came I struck a big get-as-big-as-my-head—it would value up a clean \$15,000. If you'll be kind enough to pull it out and sell me, and send the cash to my wife I'll die feeling better."

He went off soon after that, and we said to each other that he had given us the greatest yarn of all. No one took his claim, which was accounted a poor one, and it lay for three months before one of the boys dug into it, one day for the pickax buried and forgotten. He hadn't got the pick when he came across a lump of gold which balanced \$13,280 in coin, and every shilling of the money was sent on to the widow.

It got to Ohio to find there was no widow.

In his dying hour Burrows told the truth about his lied, but repented of it and lied about having a wife.

A NOTORIOUS LIAR.

But He Told a Fair Truth When He Was Dyng.

Burrows was, without doubt, the most notorious liar Nevada will ever shelter, says the New York Sun. His fame as a liar spread for a hundred miles around, and men used to stop at our camp to get a look at him. He wasn't a wicked man, but he was no nice about him, but he was a bad man. He led about his father, his mother, his wife, brothers, sisters, and everybody else, and for every hour in the day he had a new falsehood.

One day a lot of earth and rock caved in on him and inflicted fatal injuries, and a number of us knocked off work to be with him in his last moments. Lying there, with only an hour of life left to him, he told us that he had been a pirate on the Pacific, and where he had buried the large amount of money. We all knew that he was from Ohio and had never seen an ocean.

One of the men finally felt it his duty to say:

"Burrows, you have only a short time to live. You had best spend that in preparing for eternity."

"I've alius been good," he quietly replied.

"Yes, but you are an awful liar, you know."

"I suppose so. I've told a million haven't I?"

"And every one has been laid up again me."

"Very likely."

"Well, boys, it's my way, and I can't change at this late day. Just as that cave-in came I struck a big get-as-big-as-my-head—it would value up a clean \$15,000. If you'll be kind enough to pull it out and sell me, and send the cash to my wife I'll die feeling better."

He went off soon after that, and we said to each other that he had given us the greatest yarn of all. No one took his claim, which was accounted a poor one, and it lay for three months before one of the boys dug into it, one day for the pickax buried and forgotten. He hadn't got the pick when he came across a lump of gold which balanced \$13,280 in coin, and every shilling of the money was sent on to the widow.

It got to Ohio to find there was no widow.

In his dying hour Burrows told the truth about his lied, but repented of it and lied about having a wife.

HUMOR OF THE WEEK.

STORIES TOLD BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Many Odd, Curious and Laughable Phases of Human Nature Graphically Portrayed by Eminent Word Artists of Our Own Day.

On the Bridge Cars.

Mrs. Fulton—What a terrible crash!

Mrs. Jorammon—Terrible! and no bargain counter. What a waste of energy!—Puck.

Wanted a Head Put on Him.

An old man with a head as destination of hair as a watermelon entered a Manhattan avenue drug store and told the clerk he wanted a bottle of hair restorer.

What kind of hair restorer do you prefer?

"I reckon I'll have to take a bottle of red-hair restorer. That was the color it used to be when I was a boy."

—Texas Siftings.

A Way They Have.

Gummey—I left my gun standing in this corner a half hour ago, and now it isn't here.

Gargoyle—Was it loaded?

Gargoyle—No.

Gargoyle—Then it's gone off. Unloaded guns always do.—Judge.

His Explanation.

"Your marriage was the result of love at first sight, wasn't it?"

"Yes," replied the near-sighted friend. "I never will forget that day. Only time in my life I was ever known to forget my glasses."—Judge.

Loyal.

Morrison—Have you noticed how Steve Winthrop always wears a glove on his right hand?

Janson—Yas. He met the Prince of Wales and shook hands with him in London last summer. Hasn't washed his hand since. Has to keep it gloved.—Life.

A Business Head.

Mrs. Bunting—I have heard that Mrs. Totting is to marry the lawyer who won her divorce suit for her.

HOME AND THE FARM.

A DEPARTMENT MADE UP FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

How the Large Farms of this Country are Conducted—Husking Corn and Tying Up Fodder—Grading Up in Livestock—The Cow Not a Machine.

Favorable Conditions.

PRACTICAL farmers who are continually working upon the soil year after year know that there are certain conditions that must have an influence upon growing crops. They prepare the ground the same, manure the same as nearly as it is possible to do so, and yet the crops from year to year will be as unlike as it is possible to be. For instance, last year the onion crop in the early part of the season was one of great promise, but as the season advanced a change seemed to come over the crop from an unknown cause that occasioned, in some sections at least, an almost total failure of the crop. The onions were small, and would not keep as well as usual. We are led to believe that all onions are more or less influenced by atmospheric conditions that are imperceptible to our senses, and are liable to occur at any time. Whether science will ever be able to discover what these influences are, or when they will occur, remains to be seen with the doubt preponderating.

The fact that growing crops are greatly injured or totally destroyed by the recurrence of conditions that science has as yet failed to predict or explain, is a very strong reason why so many farmers are slow to recognize the value of science as applied to agriculture. They fail to recognize the fact that science cannot explain or overcome all difficulties in agriculture any more than in other directions. Farmers deal more extensively with Nature than any other class of laborers, and without understanding all her laws they must not expect to be able to separate all the favorable conditions from the unfavorable to aid them in a successful career.—Germantown Telegraph.

Common Soap
Rots Clothes and Chaps Hands.
IVORY SOAP
DOES NOT.

**PASTOR KOENIG'S
NERVE TONIC**
A Perfect Success. VII
The Rev. A. Antoine, of Refugio, Tex., writes: As far as I am able to judge, I think Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic is a perfect success, for anyone who suffered from a most painful nervousness as I did, I feel now like myself again after taking the Tonic.

Newton, Ill., Dec. 1, 1889.

These three bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic will cure all forms of nervousness, dreadfulness in my bed, sleeplessness, palpitation, horrible dreams, constant tremor at every slight noise. I was under the doctor's treatment without relief, when our Pastor handed me one of your books, when I took the first bottle of Koenig's Nerve Tonic, I felt it was having a wonderful command improving wonderfully. * * * I expect to con-

tinued improvement with the medicine. Miss IDA F. HULSE.

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases, which may be had gratis and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

This special offer is made through Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. \$5 for 55
Large Size. \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$5.

BIG YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMPS BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE

It is a good plan to draw four or eight shovels to one pile of corn. After straightening the fodder says D. W. Stahl, in Farm and Home. I take my position with right hand toward the tops of fodder. In this position the right hand is brought near the pile of corn thus going away with the motion of looking every time an ear is cast. Strip the ear clean from husks and silk, with but two motions of the hands, right and left; then break the ear from the stalk across the palm of the hand. Husking in this way keeps the hands from getting sore. In stripping corn, if it is damp, I put in occasionally a few dry bricks or stones, and, if I have them, a few tiles. These act as ventilators and absorbents. I tie fodder with long, straight, tautly, dampened, which I gather, and tie in bundles after the nover in baying time. It makes a splendid tie, far superior to rye straw or twine. Nice rarely eat it; the stock always eat it; thus I am saved the bother of caring for a lot of old bands or a bundle of twine strings.

Scouring Board Fence.

In husking corn it is a good plan to draw four or eight shovels to one pile of corn.

After straightening the fodder says D. W. Stahl, in Farm and Home.

I take my position with right hand toward the tops of fodder. In this position the right hand is brought near the pile of corn thus going away with the motion of looking every time an ear is cast. Strip the ear clean from husks and silk, with but two motions of the hands, right and left; then break the ear from the stalk across the palm of the hand. Husking in this way keeps the hands from getting sore. In stripping corn, if it is damp, I put in occasionally a few dry bricks or stones, and, if I have them, a few tiles. These act as ventilators and absorbents. I tie fodder with long, straight, tautly, dampened, which I gather, and tie in bundles after the nover in baying time. It makes a splendid tie, far superior to rye straw or twine. Nice rarely eat it; the stock always eat it; thus I am saved the bother of caring for a lot of old bands or a bundle of twine strings.

Scouring Board Fence.

In husking corn it is a good plan to draw four or eight shovels to one pile of corn.

After straightening the fodder says D. W. Stahl, in Farm and Home.

I take my position with right hand toward the tops of fodder. In this position the right hand is brought near the pile of corn thus going away with the motion of looking every time an ear is cast. Strip the ear clean from husks and silk, with but two motions of the hands, right and left; then break the ear from the stalk across the palm of the hand. Husking in this way keeps the hands from getting sore. In stripping corn, if it is damp, I put in occasionally a few dry bricks or stones, and, if I have them, a few tiles. These act as ventilators and absorbents. I tie fodder with long, straight, tautly, dampened, which I gather, and tie in bundles after the nover in baying time. It makes a splendid tie, far superior to rye straw or twine. Nice rarely eat it; the stock always eat it; thus I am saved the bother of caring for a lot of old bands or a bundle of twine strings.

Scouring Board Fence.

In husking corn it is a good plan to draw four or eight shovels to one pile of corn.

After straightening the fodder says D. W. Stahl, in Farm and Home.

I take my position with right hand toward the tops of fodder. In this position the right hand is brought near the pile of corn thus going away with the motion of looking every time an ear is cast. Strip the ear clean from husks and silk, with but two motions of the hands, right and left; then break the ear from the stalk across the palm of the hand. Husking in this way keeps the hands from getting sore. In stripping corn, if it is damp, I put in occasionally a few dry bricks or stones, and, if I have them, a few tiles. These act as ventilators and absorbents. I tie fodder with long, straight, tautly, dampened, which I gather, and tie in bundles after the nover in baying time. It makes a splendid tie, far superior to rye straw or twine. Nice rarely eat it; the stock always eat it; thus I am saved the bother of caring for a lot of old bands or a bundle of twine strings.

Scouring Board Fence.

In husking corn it is a good plan to draw four or eight shovels to one pile of corn.

After straightening the fodder says D. W. Stahl, in Farm and Home.

I take my position with right hand toward the tops of fodder. In this position the right hand is brought near the pile of corn thus going away with the motion of looking every time an ear is cast. Strip the ear clean from husks and silk, with but two motions of the hands, right and left; then break the ear from the stalk across the palm of the hand. Husking in this way keeps the hands from getting sore. In stripping corn, if it is damp, I put in occasionally a few dry bricks or stones, and, if I have them, a few tiles. These act as ventilators and absorbents. I tie fodder with long, straight, tautly, dampened, which I gather, and tie in bundles after the nover in baying time. It makes a splendid tie, far superior to rye straw or twine. Nice rarely eat it; the stock always eat it; thus I am saved the bother of caring for a lot of old bands or a bundle of twine strings.

Scouring Board Fence.

In husking corn it is a good plan to draw four or eight shovels to one pile of corn.

After straightening the fodder says D. W. Stahl, in Farm and Home.

I take my position with right hand toward the tops of fodder. In this position the right hand is brought near the pile of corn thus going away with the motion of looking every time an ear is cast. Strip the ear clean from husks and silk, with but two motions of the hands, right and left; then break the ear from the stalk across the palm of the hand. Husking in this way keeps the hands from getting sore. In stripping corn, if it is damp, I put in occasionally a few dry bricks or stones, and, if I have them, a few tiles. These act as ventilators and absorbents. I tie fodder with long, straight, tautly, dampened, which I gather, and tie in bundles after the nover in baying time. It makes a splendid tie, far superior to rye straw or twine. Nice rarely eat it; the stock always eat it; thus I am saved the bother of caring for a lot of old bands or a bundle of twine strings.

Scouring Board Fence.

In husking corn it is a good plan to draw four or eight shovels to one pile of corn.

After straightening the fodder says D. W. Stahl, in Farm and Home.

I take my position with right hand toward the tops of fodder. In this position the right hand is brought near the pile of corn thus going away with the motion of looking every time an ear is cast. Strip the ear clean from husks and silk, with but two motions of the hands, right and left; then break the ear from the stalk across the palm of the hand. Husking in this way keeps the hands from getting sore. In stripping corn, if it is damp, I put in occasionally a few dry bricks or stones, and, if I have them, a few tiles. These act as ventilators and absorbents. I tie fodder with long, straight, tautly, dampened, which I gather, and tie in bundles after the nover in baying time. It makes a splendid tie, far superior to rye straw or twine. Nice rarely eat it; the stock always eat it; thus I am saved the bother of caring for a lot of old bands or a bundle of twine strings.

Scouring Board Fence.

In husking corn it is a good plan to draw four or eight shovels to one pile of corn.

After straightening the fodder says D. W. Stahl, in Farm and Home.

I take my position with right hand toward the tops of fodder. In this position the right hand is brought near the pile of corn thus going away with the motion of looking every time an ear is cast. Strip the ear clean from husks and silk, with but two motions of the hands, right and left; then break the ear from the stalk across the palm of the hand. Husking in this way keeps the hands from getting sore. In stripping corn, if it is damp, I put in occasionally a few dry bricks or stones, and, if I have them, a few tiles. These act as ventilators and absorbents. I tie fodder with long, straight, tautly, dampened, which I gather, and tie in bundles after the nover in baying time. It makes a splendid tie, far superior to rye straw or twine. Nice rarely eat it; the stock always eat it; thus I am saved the bother of caring for a lot of old bands or a bundle of twine strings.

Scouring Board Fence.

In husking corn it is a good plan to draw four or eight shovels to one pile of corn.

After straightening the fodder says D. W. Stahl, in Farm and Home.

I take my position with right hand toward the tops of fodder. In this position the right hand is brought near the pile of corn thus going away with the motion of looking every time an ear is cast. Strip the ear clean from husks and silk, with but two motions of the hands, right and left; then break the ear from the stalk across the palm of the hand. Husking in this way keeps the hands from getting sore. In stripping corn, if it is damp, I put in occasionally a few dry bricks or stones, and, if I have them, a few tiles. These act as ventilators and absorbents. I tie fodder with long, straight, tautly, dampened, which I gather, and tie in bundles after the nover in baying time. It makes a splendid tie, far superior to rye straw or twine. Nice rarely eat it; the stock always eat it; thus I am saved the bother of caring for a lot of old bands or a bundle of twine strings.

Scouring Board Fence.

In husking corn it is a good plan to draw four or eight shovels to one pile of corn.

After straightening the fodder says D. W. Stahl, in Farm and Home.

I take my position with right hand toward the tops of fodder. In this position the right hand is brought near the pile of corn thus going away with the motion of looking every time an ear is cast. Strip the ear clean from husks and silk, with but two motions of the hands, right and left; then break the ear from the stalk across the palm of the hand. Husking in this way keeps the hands from getting sore. In stripping corn, if it is damp, I put in occasionally a few dry bricks or stones, and, if I have them, a few tiles. These act as ventilators and absorbents. I tie fodder with long, straight, tautly, dampened, which I gather, and tie in bundles after the nover in baying time. It makes a splendid tie, far superior to rye straw or twine. Nice rarely eat it; the stock always eat it; thus I am saved the bother of caring for a lot of old bands or a bundle of twine strings.

Scouring Board Fence.

In husking corn it is a good plan to draw four or eight shovels to one pile of corn.

After straightening the fodder says D. W. Stahl, in Farm and Home.

I take my position with right hand toward the tops of fodder. In this position the right hand is brought near the pile of corn thus going away with the motion of looking every time an ear is cast. Strip the ear clean from husks and silk, with but two motions of the hands, right and left; then break the ear from the stalk across the palm of the hand. Husking in this way keeps the hands from getting sore. In stripping corn, if it is damp, I put in occasionally a few dry bricks or stones, and, if I have them, a few tiles. These act as ventilators and absorbents. I tie fodder with long, straight, tautly, dampened, which I gather, and tie in bundles after the nover in baying time. It makes a splendid tie, far superior to rye straw or twine. Nice rarely eat it; the stock always eat it; thus I am saved the bother of caring for a lot of old bands or a bundle of twine strings.

Scouring Board Fence.

In husking corn it is a good plan to draw four or eight shovels to one pile of corn.

After straightening the fodder says D. W. Stahl, in Farm and Home.

I take my position with right hand toward the tops of fodder. In this position the right hand is brought near the pile of corn thus going away with the motion of looking every time an ear is cast. Strip the ear clean from husks and silk, with but two motions of the hands, right and left; then break the ear from the stalk across the palm of the hand. Husking in this way keeps the hands from getting sore. In stripping corn, if it is damp, I put in occasionally a few dry bricks or stones, and, if I have them, a few tiles. These act as ventilators and absorbents. I tie fodder with long, straight, tautly, dampened, which I gather, and tie in bundles after the nover in baying time. It makes a splendid tie, far superior to rye straw or twine. Nice rarely eat it; the stock always eat it; thus I am saved the bother of caring for a lot of old bands or a bundle of twine strings.

Scouring Board Fence.

In husking corn it is a good plan to draw four or eight shovels to one pile of corn.

After straightening the fodder says D. W. Stahl, in Farm and Home.

I take my position with right hand toward the tops of fodder. In this position the right hand is brought near the pile of corn thus going away with the motion of looking every time an ear is cast. Strip the ear clean from husks and silk, with but two motions of the hands, right and left; then break the ear from the stalk across the palm of the hand. Husking in this way keeps the hands from getting sore. In stripping corn, if it is damp, I put in occasionally a few dry bricks or stones, and, if I have them, a few tiles. These act as ventilators and absorbents. I tie fodder with long, straight, tautly, dampened, which I gather, and tie in bundles after the nover in baying time. It makes a splendid tie, far superior to rye straw or twine. Nice rarely eat it; the stock always eat it; thus I am saved the bother of caring for a lot of old bands or a bundle of twine strings.

Scouring Board Fence.

In husking corn it is a good plan to draw four or eight shovels to one pile of corn.

After straightening the fodder says D. W. Stahl, in Farm and Home.

I take my position with right hand toward the tops of fodder. In this position the right hand is brought near the pile of corn thus going away with the motion of looking every time an ear is cast. Strip the ear clean from husks and silk, with but two motions of the hands, right and left; then break the ear from the stalk across the palm of the hand. Husking in this way keeps the hands from getting sore. In stripping corn, if it is damp, I put in occasionally a few dry bricks or stones, and, if I have them, a few tiles. These act as ventilators and absorbents. I tie fodder with long, straight, tautly, dampened, which I gather, and tie in bundles after the nover in baying time. It makes a splendid tie, far superior to rye straw or twine. Nice rarely eat it; the stock always eat it; thus I am saved the bother of caring for a lot of old bands or a bundle of twine strings.

Scouring Board Fence.

In husking corn it is a good plan to draw four or eight shovels to one pile of corn.

After straightening the fodder says D. W. Stahl, in Farm and Home.

I take my position with right hand toward the tops of fodder. In this position the right hand is brought near the pile of corn thus going away with the motion of looking every time an ear is cast. Strip the ear clean from husks and silk, with but two motions of the hands, right and left; then break the ear from the stalk across the palm of the hand. Husking in this way keeps the hands from getting sore. In stripping corn, if it is damp, I put in occasionally a few dry bricks or stones, and, if I have them, a few tiles. These act as ventilators and absorbents. I tie fodder with long, straight, tautly, dampened, which I gather, and tie in bundles after the nover in baying time. It makes a splendid tie, far superior to rye straw or twine. Nice rarely eat it; the stock always eat it; thus I am saved the bother of caring for a lot of old bands or a bundle of twine strings.

Scouring Board Fence.

In husking corn it is a good plan to draw four or eight shovels to one pile of corn.

After straightening the fodder says D. W. Stahl, in Farm and Home.

I take my position with right hand toward the tops of fodder. In this position the right hand is brought near the pile of corn thus going away with the motion of looking every time an ear is cast. Strip the ear clean from husks and silk, with but two motions of the hands, right and left; then break the ear from the stalk across the palm of the hand. Husking in this way keeps the hands from getting sore. In stripping corn, if it is damp, I put in occasionally a few dry bricks or stones, and, if I have them, a few tiles. These act as ventilators and absorbents. I tie fodder with long, straight, tautly, dampened, which I gather, and tie in bundles after the nover in baying time. It makes a splendid tie, far superior to rye straw or twine. Nice rarely eat it; the stock always eat it; thus I am saved the bother of caring for a lot of old bands or a bundle of twine strings.

Scouring Board Fence.

In husking corn it is a good plan to draw four or eight shovels to one pile of corn.

After straightening the fodder says D. W. Stahl, in Farm and Home.

I take my position with right hand toward the tops of fodder. In this position the right hand is brought near the pile of corn thus going away with the motion of looking every time an ear is cast. Strip the ear clean from husks and silk, with but two motions of the hands, right and left; then break the ear from the stalk across the palm of the hand. Husking in this way keeps the hands from getting sore. In

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

TURBULENT REDSKINS.

GRAVE FEARS OF ANOTHER OUTBREAK.

Mansion's University Burned—Great Event at Mobile—Two Jews Killed—Fatal Dwelling Fire in New Hampshire—A Grateful Merchant.

It Was a Duel to the Death.
At Challis, Custer County, Idaho, it was quarreled over \$8, L. Lester stabbed George Jacoby. The latter then shot Lester dead. Jacoby afterward died. Both men were pronounced dead.

BY THEWIR'S DEATH.

France May Now Move to Lessen the Hold of England.

Politically the death of the Khedive has been the chief topic of discussion in London during the latter part of the week, and naturally it has overshadowed everything else in the newspapers. It is a fight with serious conditions and in the opinion of many competent judges, perhaps even the success of the war is threatened. Many of the papers think it will raise the question that France may now demand a hand in the forming and maintaining of the re-gency, but on the other hand, the French papers agree that the death of the ruler of Egypt is rather favorable than otherwise to England, who will take advantage of the fact in order to prolong her occupation there, while the new Khedive will become a mere puppet in the hands of the English, and this will be a special advantage in another way, as it will give her a chance of winning the Sultan over.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

Explosion of a Fly-Wheel at Cincinnati Does Great Damage.

Eight hundred workmen at Hall's man-moth safe and lock factory at Cincinnati had a narrow escape from death. They quit work and left the building at 6 o'clock in the evening. Ten minutes later the immense fly-wheel became unmanageable through a break in a dynamo. The 26,000-pound fly-wheel exploded, followed by the bursting of a 300-pound fly-wheel. Around the latter were six workmen, but not one was injured. A 2,000-pound section of the fly-wheel soared into the air, crashing through the roof and through three floors. Twenty minutes before it fell 150 men were at work on those floors. The place was six foot long and passed through two sixteen-inch brick walls to the roof.

FOR BEFRIENDING A BEGGER.

Christian Boyerlein, of East St. Louis, Left an Estate of \$50,000.

Christian Boyerlein, an old German who owns a bakery in East St. Louis, has just received advices from New York that he has been left a large sum of money and real estate valued at \$50,000, by August Boyerlein, a nephew who died recently in New York City. The nephew was driven from his father's house in Germany some years ago for a youthful indiscretion, and has since been a protestant. He has been quenching his property as he did.

INDIANS OUT FOR BLOOD.

Chieftain in Threatening Mood and Massacre of Whites Feared.

Dispatches received at Fort Keogh, Mont., from the Lance-Deer Agency are to the effect that the Cheyenne Indians are again on the rampage, and people fear that the redskins may break out and massacre every white man they can catch. The trouble is on the Tongue River, about twelve miles south of Fort Keogh. A stockman accused a Cheyenne Indian of killing cattle belonging to a citizen and the request was made for his arrest. The Indian police refused to make the arrest because the Cheyenne acted in a threatening manner, peremptorily refusing to let the accused go.

ELECTIONS OF POSTMASTERS.

Mr. Shively Thinks These Useful Officials Should Be Chosen by the People.
Mr. Shively, of Indiana, has revived his resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution making it possible for the election of postmasters by the people. The resolution proposes to modify that clause of the Constitution regarding the appointing power of the President so as to allow Congress to provide for the election by the people of all inferior officers of the United States. Among these are classed the postmasters, and in the event of the adoption of the proposed amendment Congress is to pass the necessary law making the office of postmaster elective instead of ap-pointive.

ARRIVAL OF THE CERES.

First of the Line of Ships to Fly Between Mobile and South American Ports.

The steamship *Ceres*, the first of the new line of steamers between Mobile, Ala., and Central and South American ports, came in with a cargo of 9,000 bunches of bananas from Pucos del Torno, Costa Rica. The steamer's trip was made in nine days, owing to heavy head winds. With good weather it can be sailed in five days.

Mother and Child Perish in the Flames.
A dwelling house at Fort Lawrence N. H., was burned, and Mrs. Campbell, aged 45, and her 6-year-old daughter perished in the flames. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp.

Explosion in a Coal Mine.
A disastrous explosion occurred at Phillips' coal mine at Diamond, Iowa. The boiler burst, fatally injuring the pit boss, John Ryan, and Phineas Harris.

Fire in a College.

The University of Missouri, at Columbia, was badly damaged by fire. Loss will reach \$100,000, including one of the finest libraries in the country.

Indicted by the Grand Jury.
The Grand Jury of the Currituck County Assizes has returned true bills in the cases of Thomas McGraway and Nicholas K. Connelly, charged with conspiracy to defraud in connection with the Quebec harbor in-provement contract.

Cut Off the Chinaman's Ears.

Twelve Chinamen were arrested at Butte, Mont., for cutting the ears off another Chinaman, who gave testimony which convicted a fellow countryman of shooting another, for which he was sent to the penitentiary.

Singapore Winter Charm.

The icy severity at Niagara Falls has not been equaled in years in its brilliancy and variety. Prospect Park and the Islands were a perfect fairyland. Photographers, both amateur and professional, are there in droves to secure the cloud effect on the falls.

Saved from the Lynchers.
Talbot Hall, who has killed many persons in cold blood, has been removed from Gladesville (Tenn.) jail to save his neck. A mob organized and would have hanged him. They advanced on the jail, and he was so wild over his removal that they set fire to the structure.

SCORES OF VICTIMS.

Over Two Hundred Men Impisoned in the Krebs Mine.

The awful mine disaster at Krebs, I. T., becomes more terrible as later reports come in. It is now believed that at least two hundred and twenty-five miners lost their lives in the explosion. That number are at present unaccounted for. Already ten bodies have been recovered. At the time of the explosion nearly 350 men were in the shaft. Most of them had stopped work for the day and were waiting their turn to ride up in the cage. They had congregated near the bottom of the shaft and that locality is completely jammed with dead bodies. It is said that eighty-five men succeeded in reaching the open air by means of an abandoned tunnel. About forty miners were rescued by lowering of buckets by the rescuing party outside the shaft. Of the eighty-five men who reached safety, by means of the old tunnel over half of them received injuries more or less severe, and many of them were disabled and short and unable to move. It is believed that the explosion was caused by firing a shot when the mine was partially filled with gas. Of the 223 missing miners it is believed that nearly 100, and perhaps more, are already dead. Owing to the great excitement at the scene of the disaster and the distance from any telegraph office it is impossible to get a list of the dead and injured.

SIX MEN KILLED.

Fatal Collision on the Wabash at Aladdin Car Burned Up.

An awful collision occurred on the Wabash Road at Aladdin, Ind. Six men were killed outright, two probably fatally injured, and many others badly hurt. The trains were the east and west bound can-horn-trains. The east-bound train had the right of way, and was waiting at Aladdin for the other, No. 41, to take the siding. The night was foggy, and Engineer Bushart was not very well acquainted with the run, and failed to get to the switch where he should have stopped; but went rushing into the station at a high rate of speed. He was unable to see anything ahead of him—at least this was the supposition. The engines came together with a terrific crash, and in an instant all confusion, and to add to the horror of the scene both trains took fire, causing the burning and molten iron to cover one chair. The cars were derailed and saved. The body of Bushart was found plowed to the ground under his engine and his fireman was fatally injured. Charles Wilson, the engineer of the east-bound train was entombed in the wreck and his body has not been found. His fireman was dreadfully mangled up, but may survive. Four Italian emigrants on No. 41 were killed and created and several more wounded.

PURIFY THE TOWN.

In an interview published in Cleveland, Congressman Hayes, of the River and Harbor Committee, says: "The committee is inclined to the recommendation of liberal appropriations. It will favor the continuance of all improvements actually begun and a system of general improvements elaborate, but let us have a moderate year to year. The committee represents all sections and will try to provide for the interests of all parts of the country."

Frightened Is Her Mother to Death.

A report comes from Victoria, Ill., that a young man named George Lovallay, while intoxicated, was put out of a restaurant.

In retaliation he drove his fist through the window, cutting his wrist. On his way home, by rubbing his hand on his face, he smeared it with blood. His bloody appearance so startled his mother that she was taken ill and died within a few moments.

Farmers' Alliance Needs.

The State presidents of the Farmers' Alliance who are in session at Washington, have issued a memorial calling attention of Congress all over the country to the importance of legislation, action to relieve the financial condition of the country on the lines of the Farmers' Alliance movement.

Governor Russell's Message.

The annual message of Governor William Russell has been presented to the Massachusetts Legislature. The greater part of the message is devoted to a statement of the rapid growth of the system of executive, boards, offices and departments by which there is no definite power of control vested in anyone.

Cut Off the Chinaman's Ears.

At Butte, Mont., twelve Chinamen were arrested for cutting the ears off another Chinaman, who gave testimony which convicted a fellow countryman of shooting another, for which he was sent to the penitentiary.

Long Distance Telephone.

The American Bell Telephone Company has so far advanced its experiments in the telephone field that it has perfected a telephone by which whispers can be transmitted 600 miles with perfect distinctness.

Death from Despondency.

At Scranton, Pa., Elvyn Miller committed suicide by taking poison. The man was despondent because of the loss of an eye recently. His wife is ill with the grip, and is not expected to live.

STATEHOOD FOR OKLAHOMA.

The Territory Has a Greater Population than South Dakota.

An effort will probably be made during the present session of Congress to admit the Territory of Oklahoma to Statehood. An official of the Government, who recently made an inspection of prison facilities, there, came back to Washington with an enthusiastic account of Oklahoma's growth and advancement of Oklahoma. He says many of the people who were formerly regarded as outlaws have reformed, and are now industriously at work, helping to build up the Territory. He says that the saloons are closed Sundays, and other evidences of growing civilization are noted.

The population of Oklahoma, he says, is now larger than that of South Dakota, and two or three other States recently admitted.

FIVE OF THEM LYCHED.

At Springfield, Ill., five members of the Sims gang, who were lynched near Waukegan, Ill., were found buried to a crisp in the Warren Springer Building, 102 Canal street, Chicago.

Looks Like Foul Play.

The Woburn (Mass.) police are inclined to believe that Daniel McCarthy, whose body was found buried to a crisp in the ruins of his home, was murdered.

Dr. Noah Porter III.

The venerable Dr. Noah Porter, ex-President of Yale, is confined to his bed with an attack of grip.

It's Sherman.

John Sherman was renominated for the Senate in Ohio by a vote of 51, Foraker receiving 23, McKinley 1, and Foster 1.

Struck by a Train.

At St. Louis, Mrs. Belle Hutchinson, a widow fifty years of age, was struck and instantly killed by a suburban train.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Common to 1000 lbs. \$3.20 @ \$6.00

Sheep—Shorn to 100 lbs. \$3.00 @ \$4.50

WHEAT—No. 2 Med. \$3.00 @ \$3.50

CORN—No. 2. \$3.00 @ \$4.00

BEEF—No. 2. \$3.00 @ \$3.50

BUTTER—White Creamery. \$2.75 @ \$2.90

LARD—Pork Cream, Mar. \$1.00 @ \$1.25

EGGS—Fresh, Carib. per dozen. \$1.00 @ \$1.40

INDIANAPOLIS.

CATTLE—Shorn to 100 lbs. \$3.25 @ \$6.00

HOG—Choice Light. \$3.00 @ \$4.25

BEEF—Common to Prime. \$3.00 @ \$4.50

CORN—No. 1 White. \$3.00 @ \$4.00

OATS—No. 2 White. \$3.00 @ \$3.50

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Common to 1000 lbs. \$3.00 @ \$6.00

HOG—Common. \$3.00 @ \$4.25

WHEAT—No. 2 Red. \$3.00 @ \$3.50

CORN—No. 2. \$3.00 @ \$4.00

OATS—No. 2 Mixed. \$3.00 @ \$3.50

DETROIT.

CATTLE—Common to 1000 lbs. \$3.00 @ \$4.25

HOG—Common. \$3.00 @ \$4.25

WHEAT—No. 2 Red. \$3.00 @ \$3.50

CORN—No. 2. \$3.00 @ \$4.00

OATS—No. 2 Mixed. \$3.00 @ \$3.50

CINCINNATI.

CATTLE—Common to 1000 lbs. \$3.00 @ \$6.00

HOG—Common. \$3.00 @ \$4.25

WHEAT—No. 2 Red. \$3.00 @ \$3.50

CORN—No. 2. \$3.00 @ \$4.00

OATS—No. 2 Mixed. \$3.00 @ \$3.50

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Common to 1000 lbs. \$3.00 @ \$6.00

HOG—Common. \$3.00 @ \$4.25

WHEAT—No. 2 Red. \$3.00 @ \$3.50

CORN—No. 2. \$3.00 @ \$4.00

OATS—No. 2 White. \$3.00 @ \$3.50

RICE—BUFFALO. \$3.00 @ \$3.50

LIVE HOGS. \$3.00 @ \$4.75

WHAT—No. 1 Hard. \$1.00 @ \$1.00

WHAT—No. 2. \$1.00 @ \$1.00

WHAT—No. 3. \$1.00 @ \$1.00

WHAT—No. 4. \$1.00 @ \$1.00

WHAT—No. 5. \$1.00 @ \$1.00

WHAT—No. 6. \$1.00 @ \$1.00

WHAT—No. 7. \$1.00 @ \$1.00

WHAT—No. 8. \$1.00 @ \$1.00

WHAT—No. 9. \$1.00 @ \$1.00